

Mr. President-

I hereby have the honour to inform you that I am resigning from my membership in the Government.

I do so with profound regret. It may be that many citizens, not only members of my party, who have entrusted me with their confidence, will regard this step with concern. Nor is it easy for me to abandon endeavours which I consider important, and in which I have been engaged for many years, and plans which I have begun to implement. My understanding of my obligation towards the State forbids me to bear the responsibility for the decision adopted by the Government on December 25, 1960, as this decision is incompatible with the fundamental principles of justice and the basic laws of the State, although I have no doubt that my colleagues adopted it in good faith and in what they believed was solely the interests of justice.

The Law of Collective Responsibility obligates every member of the Government to bear the responsibility for its decisions and acts, even if he himself is opposed to them. It is true that, on several occasions, the members of the Government adopted decisions with which I did not agree and I accepted the ruling of the majority and bore the responsibility. At this session, the Government adopted a decision which I cannot reconcile with my conscience and I have no alternative but to resign. I informed my colleagues at this session that I intended to draw the appropriate conclusions, but two temporary obstacles obliged me to defer my resignation. These obstacles have now been removed and I am resigning.

The decision in question is the approval of the conclusions of the Committee of Seven which was appointed at the Cabinet meeting of October 30, 1960, "to examine all the material connected with the Affair and submit its conclusions to the Government."

I did not take part in the voting on this decision just as I did not take part in the voting on the adoption of the conclusions on December 25, 1960, for it was an Affair (which has been disturbing the public for several months for reasons which I will not discuss here) which should be investigated by legal procedure before a court or a judicial inquiry committee. The question is whether the Minister of Defence in 1954, Pinhas Lavon, gave a certain order to a senior officer to carry out a certain operation which led to the loss of human life, or whether the senior officer exceeded his authority and acted on his own responsibility. In such a judicial investigation, both parties should be given an equal opportunity to summon witnesses or submit documents if they find it necessary, each party cross-examining the other, and a duly constituted court should issue its verdict.

Such an investigation involved a difficult and cruel dilemma: whether the statements of the then Minister of Defence were correct and the senior officer was guilty, or the statements of the senior officer were correct and the Minister of Defence acted as he did and bears the responsibility for the operation.

It is an accepted principle that it is better to acquit ten guilty persons than to condemn a single innocent man. To acquit a suspected person, it is not necessary to prove by convincing

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Ninepence

evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the suspected person is innocent, but in order to condemn a suspected person it is essential to prove by convincing evidence beyond the shadow of a doubt that the suspected person is guilty.

Everyone has a natural sympathy for a man who is trying to clear his name, but, in the present instance, many people forget (or did not know in the beginning) that the acquittal of the one means the conviction of the other.

I opposed the establishment of the Committee of Seven. It was my opinion that, if it was necessary and possible to investigate what truly occurred in 1954, and which of the two was guilty and which innocent, this should be done by an authorised judicial instance, according to the due process of law, and not by a political body, contrary to the laws of the State. When the Seven submitted their conclusions to the Government on December 25, 1960, and the Government approved them by a majority without my taking part in the discussion, I told the Government, after the decision, that I was indeed confident that the members had acted as they did in good faith and the interests of truth, but that the conclusions were wrong because they acquitted one of the two and convicted the other without a judicial investigation and without hearing the parties. In every State built on law, not on tyranny and arbitrary power, every citizen has the right not to be convicted without a duly constituted court, without the sides being heard and without cross-examination.

The conviction of a citizen without due process of law is a grave violation of the basic laws of a democratic State and the basic rights of the citizens. It is also a dangerous precedent for the future.

The campaign of denigration which has been organised against me during the past few months, by whomever it was organised, at meetings, in the Press, in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, and in the Knesset, did not affect me in any way. I hold democracy in Israel no less dear than any other citizen, and democracy means among other things the rule of law and the separation of powers between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. My resignation from the Government at this time is due to the command of my conscience and my profound concern for law and justice in the State.

I have been told that I am liable to error. I have been aware of this myself ever since I arrived at maturity. I also know that others are liable to error and, in this instance, it is clear to me, to my regret, that they have erred and I take my leave of them in friendship and with sincere thanks for the trust they have placed in me during the time we were members of the Government together. With great respect and profound esteem.

David Ben-Gurion

January 31, 1961

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DEMOCRACY IN ISRAEL

Every democracy has, at one time or another, complained of the shortcomings or limitations of democratic government. The weak ones have capitulated and turned to military, communist or fascist dictatorships as a preferable alternative. But the stronger democracies, especially those in Europe and in the Americas, have accepted the limitations and shortcomings as part of the price that has to be paid for democratic government. And when it came to the supreme test of war, it was they, and not the dictators, who emerged as the sounder and the stronger.

But shortcomings there are in every democracy, more in some and less in others. The essence of this limitation was perhaps overstated by Bernard Shaw when he wrote that "democracy substitutes election by the incompetent many for appointment by the corrupt few," but the point was well made. In a democracy, public opinion is not always as fully informed as it might be before it makes its most fateful decisions; it is always dependent on outside factors, such as the state of parliament and the press, the pressures of vested interests and the sense of responsibility of its elected representatives.

* * *

Long ago, Edmund Burke drew attention to the now general popular error "to imagine the loudest complainers for the public to be the most anxious for its welfare." And in much the same strain comes the timely warning which the Israeli Minister of Education, Mr. Eban, addressed to the conference of British settlers at Ashkelon last week. He described the campaign of those who claimed that Israel's democracy was in danger as "a most unacademic exaggeration" and urged that what a small country like Israel needed most was less heat, a lower tone, greater tolerance and debate tempered by restraint in public life.

He reminded his audience—and the country—of something most Israelis have been inclined to overlook in the heat of the debate over the Lavon affair: that Israeli democracy was not something that was prefabricated and imported from abroad like immigrant huts;

Israeli democracy is essentially what the Israelis make of it. It is, moreover, a well-known experience in the history of all nations that democracy is forged most firmly in the testing days of national crises, and not in the calm periods when all goes well.

And here again, Mr. Eban had some pertinent comment for those who have raised the cry that Israel's democracy is in danger. As the Minister of Education pointed out, democracy was still a novelty for a very large sector of the Israeli public; "to go to the ballot box, to be the agent of governmental power and not the passive recipient of decrees from authority, is for them a sudden, staggering break with a long tradition." And Mr. Eban concluded with the reflection that, to maintain a stable democracy under these conditions "is not the least spectacular of our achievements."

* * *

It is understandable that a large part of the Israeli public is said to be getting sick and tired of the Lavon affair, and the same may be true of many of Israel's friends abroad. But then we get sick and tired with many unwelcome and tiresome problems in life, or in politics, in the more settled democracies. The fact that something is unpleasant, or that it is tiresome, does not solve anything; what matters is our ability to face the problem and settle it.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, his friends and his opponents are up against a serious problem. They could have hushed it up, or covered it up—but it would have remained a festering sore in the life of the nation. But they preferred to make use of the instruments of Israel's democracy to settle the problem in public—and this has been going on for some time. It is no pretty propaganda spectacle, and many of Israel's friends have felt hurt by what they witnessed—and are still about to witness.

But what they do not seem to have realised—and Mr. Eban has now brought it home to them in his own effective manner—is that what they are watching is, in fact, one of those moments in the history of a people when their calibre as a democracy is being really tested. These are not things that can be, or should be, stage-managed. They reach deep into the mood and character of the Israeli public. Some aspects may have been distressing, others regrettable, but nothing that appears in the resigning Premier's letter to the President is anything but the true expression of a democratic intent to discover the heart of the matter at issue.

Israel has to work this out for herself, according to her democratic lights; but when she has done it she will have achieved something invaluable: an affirmation that, cost what it may, she has abided by the democratic processes at a time when so many others, faced by similar problems, have fallen by the way.

BEN-GURION

A QUESTION OF CONSCIENCE

MAPAI AWAITS THE SHOWDOWN

from our own correspondents

Jerusalem :

He spent only ten minutes with the Cabinet, just long enough to read his letter of resignation. Then, grave faced but unhurried, he walked the hundred yards from his office to the small stone building that serves as the President's office and residence. The two men were alone together for just half-an-hour.

Reporters, alerted by the call earlier in the day for an urgent meeting of the Cabinet, had gathered in force. There was tension, but no excitement. Ben-Gurion was still grave when he emerged from the President's home, but he indicated his readiness to answer questions. "I have resigned," he said, "because Cabinet Ministers have presumed to take the place of judges."

Thus did he introduce the most dramatic turn yet in what will forever be known as the "Lavon Affair." It was not the end, but the beginning of the end. Ben-Gurion, voluntarily shorn of the authority and power of his office as Prime Minister, was ready to face Pinhas Lavon, still holding tight to the reins of the Histadrut.

Party in the Knesset: Ben-Gurion's resignation came as a shock and surprise, and even Mapai Ministers did not appreciate until the last moment that their attempts to solve the Cabinet and party crisis were made on borrowed time. Ben-Gurion had not withdrawn his original resignation threat. It was just ticking away, like a time bomb.

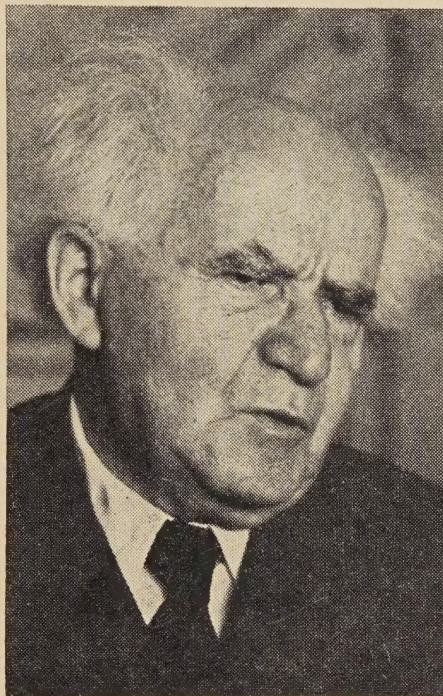
After his meeting with the President on Tuesday night, he went to the Knesset where he joined in the party being held there to mark the twelfth anniversary of the establishment of Parliament. Later, he drove to the hotel where he is to spend the remaining three or four weeks of his holiday writing, reading and following political developments.

It is expected that Ben-Gurion will attend the weekend meeting of the Mapai Central Committee at which the future of Pinhas Lavon is to be discussed. It is also likely that he will continue his fight to obtain a judicial inquiry into the circumstances of the 1954 mishap.

Congress "obstacle": Replying to correspondents' questions on Tuesday night,

Ben-Gurion said that the letter he had sent to Justice Minister Pinhas Rosen last week did not mean that he agreed to accept responsibility for the findings of the Committee of Seven. He refused to say whether he would agree to form a new Cabinet.

Commenting on the "temporary obstacles" to his resignation mentioned in the letter to the President, he revealed that one of them was the Zionist Congress. He could not say what the other



BEN-GURION
A question of guilt

one was, except that it had nothing to do with "the Affair." Some correspondents have guessed that it was the inquiry from the outgoing Eisenhower Administration about Israel's atomic energy project in the Negev.

What happens now is anybody's guess. As far as the Cabinet is concerned, President Ben-Zvi is required to consult with the parties and then to entrust a Knesset Member with the formation of a new government. This will give time for Mapai and the other parties to clarify their stand.

Ahdut Avodah warning: Coalition statements reflected mainly surprise and bewilderment. Abba Eban said the Premier's decision was "a complete surprise." Levi Eshkol had been informed early on Tuesday morning of Ben-Gurion's intention, but still seemed greatly upset on Tuesday night.

Bar-Yehuda, speaking on behalf of Ahdut Avodah, said that all constructive forces, including Mapai, should seek a

solution of the crisis. He urged that the situation should not be judged merely on the basis of the reasons advanced by Ben-Gurion for his resignation.

But, on the day before, on Monday, another Ahdut Avodah leader, Israeli Galili, had spoken with great vehemence in the Knesset against any move to oust Lavon. "We congratulate the Government," said Galili, "for bringing the truth to light and for defending the honour of the army by revealing the few who were guilty and clearing the one who was innocent—and for defending democracy by refusing to alter its decision."

Coalition sniping: There were similar speeches by other coalition party members, who took the line that to remove Lavon from the Histadrut under the threat of Ben-Gurion's resignation would seriously endanger Israel's democracy. But, by his action, Ben-Gurion has now deprived them of this argument. What is more, he has deprived some Mapai critics of it, too, and left the field wide open for discussion of the Lavon issue without allegations of his personal pressure.

It was already clear at the weekend that Ben-Gurion would have to free himself of the shackles of office in order to deal as an individual with the many personal attacks made upon him. It was on Monday that the Knesset defeated a motion of no confidence in the Government put forward by Herut and the General Zionists.

The opposition spokesmen said all of the things they might be expected to say. But it was from Mapai's coalition partners that some of the most unpleasant sniping came. Hanan Rubin, of Mapam, said that the nation should be on guard against anti-democratic elements which wanted, among other things, to turn the Histadrut into a "government office".

Out of step: Ishar Harari, for the Progressives, warned that a settlement of the Affair which would not be "satisfactory" would cause the Progressives to withdraw their confidence from the government. The Mizrachi and Poalei Agudah, in the laudable conviction that they could not speak against the government and then vote in its favour, said nothing.

One man who has been proven especially wrong by the Ben-Gurion resignation is Justice Minister Pinhas Rosen. It was Rosen who led the Cabinet objections to Ben-Gurion's refusal to endorse the Committee of Seven's findings on Lavon. It was also Rosen who insisted on some form of retraction by Ben-Gurion of his criticisms of the Committee.

Speaking in Tel Aviv last Saturday,

Rosen volunteered the view that the Affair was no longer a matter of urgent concern. Ben-Gurion's letter had settled the dispute as far as the Government was concerned, said Rosen, and this development had been a victory for democracy. Ben-Gurion, he claimed (in error), no longer insisted on a judicial inquiry, possibly because he now realised that nothing new would emerge from it.

Not this way: There were some people, he stated, who would move heaven and earth to bring the "senior officer" to trial, but charges for any offence had expired under the statute of limitations and retroactive legislation to change this fact was undesirable.

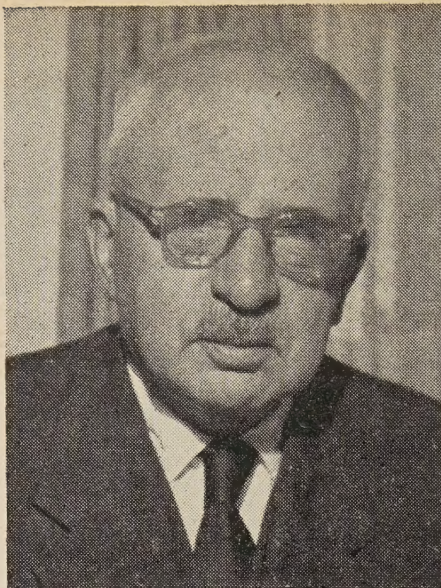
Becoming more personal in his comments, Rosen said that Ben-Gurion's behaviour had not been in accordance with democratic customs and this was not right. Now he was accusing Lavon of unethical behaviour. If Mapai thought that Lavon had acted against its principles, then he should be dismissed. But, if he had to go only because Ben-Gurion said so, this was a grave matter.

He concluded by calling for more commonsense, for humane behaviour, less stubbornness and dogmatism. Addressing himself to Ben-Gurion, he declared: "Don't be sure that you and only you know the truth." And to the JEWISH OBSERVER correspondent, Rosen said later that the next step was with Mapai.

Crumbling support: What Mapai's next step will be is now the burning point of public interest. Following the refusal of Foreign Minister Golda Meir to serve on the party's special committee, charged with an investigation of Lavon's public behaviour over the Affair and its repercussions on the party, the issue has been returned to the Mapai Central Committee which is due for a special meeting this weekend.

On the eve of Ben-Gurion's resignation, there was a strong move afoot to put a resolution before the meeting ordering the dismissal of Lavon from his Histadrut post. Even before this, his support within the Labour Federation was beginning to crumble, a process helped on its way by the resignation of three of Mapai's appointees on the Histadrut Executive who said they could no longer work with him.

Within the top echelon of Mapai, Aharon Becker, though officially supporting Lavon, was seen as becoming more "neutral." Some of his friends claimed that, in the event of a showdown, he would not back Lavon. Meshel, who has kept out of the public controversy, has told close friends that he will support whatever view the party majority decides upon. Even Zvi Herring, for years a



ROSEN
An error of judgment

Lavon stalwart, seems disinclined to follow Lavon to the bitter end.

In the minority: Their attitudes were reflected at a meeting last week of the Histadrut Council, at which a resolution was put forward suggesting that the Council react to the resignation of the Mapai appointees on the Executive by noting their resignations and passing on to other business. The resolution was put forward by two Lavon supporters, Gothelf and Yehoshua Levi.

Before the vote was taken, Becker asked Lavon to withdraw so that they could cast their votes without moral pressure. Lavon did so. The motion was then defeated by three votes to two—Becker, Meshel and Herring against, Gothelf and Levi in favour.

Whatever happens at the Mapai Central Committee meeting this weekend, whether Lavon stays or goes, there is bound to be a clamour for Ben-Gurion's return. Even his most vocal opponents within the party have no alternative name to offer for the Premiership. And the "brinkmanship" practised by Mapai's coalition partners in recent weeks showed that they were not prepared to go to the point of disavowing Ben-Gurion if they thought this would mean his resignation.

A journey? But, for the moment, there is no way of assessing Ben-Gurion's reaction to a new call from the President to form a Cabinet. It may well be that for the time being he would prefer the role of "Mr." Ben-Gurion. He might even decide to take a journey and pay an important visit. He has been preparing for one for the past couple of months. Now might be his chance of taking it. It might be easier as a private citizen than as Premier.

U.N.

CHARGES AGAINST RUSSIA BARRED

BRITISH DELEGATE SAYS VIEWS ON ANTI-SEMITISM "PANICKY"

from our own correspondent

New York:

Some of the Jewish non-governmental organisation representatives attending the session of the United Nations Subcommittee on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities began to look around rather plaintively for a measure of protection for themselves when, for two days in a row, they took a bit of a drubbing at the hands of some governmental representatives.

The Subcommittee was discussing the materials that it had received in response to the request contained in the resolution on anti-Semitism adopted last year by its parent body, the Commission on Human Rights. What aroused the wrath of governmental representatives was the attempt made by a number of Jewish delegates to introduce material on anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, when the Subcommittee was discussing the wave of anti-Semitic incidents in Western Europe and the U.S. that followed the attack on the Cologne Synagogue in December 1959.

The American Jewish Committee sent a memorandum on anti-Semitism to the State Department which said it was impossible to view "outbreaks of anti-Semitism, however inconsequential they may appear on the surface, without envisaging a chain reaction in which fundamental freedoms are liquidated, human beings are subject to mass murder, and the peace of all mankind is jeopardised . . ."

Don't take them seriously: This viewpoint, to Professor C. Richard Hiscocks of Britain, was "exaggerated and panicky," and he further contended that there was very little evidence that any "major part had been played by organised anti-Semites" in the wave of incidents that followed Cologne. He said that many of the swastika-daubing incidents had been committed by juveniles and should not be taken too seriously, although he agreed that they indicated the need for properly educating the rising generation.

The professor also turned his fire on the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organisations for the report submitted to

the Subcommittee about anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. He disliked the "provocative tones of this document" and felt "that it does not seem to fit in with our terms of reference." The Board charged that there was a Soviet press campaign against Jews, Judaism and Israel.

V. I. Sapozhnikov, of Russia, rejected charges that there was racial or religious discrimination in his country, and he accused American Zionist organisations of "crudely slandering" the Soviet with a view to dispelling the impression that the swastika epidemic had been a western phenomenon. He said that the U.S.S.R. had been the first to proclaim the principles of self-determination and equality of rights. He further stated:

That U.S.S.R. Jews enjoy the same rights as all other nationalities in that country; that there are Jews in the Supreme Soviet; that Jews were among those who invented interplanetary rockets, and that the proportion of Jews in Soviet colleges was greater than their representation in the total population.

Katz and Lewin Silenced: It was Sapozhnikov who heatedly demanded that the chair take action against Label Katz, acting as spokesman for the Coordinating Board, who was stopped by the chairman, Judge Jose D. Ingles of the Philippines, when he attempted to give verbal information supplementing the written charges on Soviet discrimination against Jews. The chairman's gavel forced Katz to cut chunks from his prepared text, and another Jewish spokesman, Agudah representative Isaac Lewin, was reproved by the chair for attacking a government—that of the Soviet Union.

Both Professor Hiscocks and Sapozhnikov urged that the discussion be confined to the outbreak of anti-Semitism last year which had resulted in the U.N. action in seeking further information from governments and non-governmental organisations.

The Russian delegate expressed the view that what had happened last year in West Germany and elsewhere, pointed to a resurgence of Nazism and raised the general problem of racism which, he felt, should be dealt with by a General Assembly resolution calling for the abolition of discriminatory racial laws and the introduction of legislation banning racist organisations. Sapozhnikov angrily repudiated an attempt by the Agudah to bring up press reports of a Soviet revival of the old blood libel.

Ehrenburg "proud": It was no coincidence that one newspaper, reporting the heated exchanges at the U.N., carried the story side by side with a picture of Ilya

Ehrenburg and a Moscow report entitled "Holds Dual Nationality—Ehrenburg is a Russian and Jew—Proud of Both." He was quoted as saying in a radio broadcast on his 70th birthday: "I am proud of the fact that I am an ordinary Russian writer. But my passport states that I am not a Russian but a Jew. And as long as there exists in the world even one anti-Semite, I shall proudly reply to the question as to my nationality—a Jew."

While non-governmental organisations were barred from further attacks on the Soviet, a governmental delegate, Col. John M. Raymond of the U.S., did raise the question of anti-Jewish discrimination in Russia. He took note of documentation submitted earlier to the Subcommittee that the Jews of Russia had been deprived of "minimal spiritual and cultural privileges permitted other minorities..." that synagogues and other Jewish institutions had been damaged, Jews beaten up, and that "it would appear that no effective action was taken by the government to correct the situation."

In the documentation submitted by the American Jewish Committee, the difference between anti-Semitism in Europe and in the United States was underlined:

"In continental Europe, anti-Semitism has tended to assume political and ideological forms, to become a formal plank in programs of political movements and to be dignified by treatment in pseudo-scientific dissertations. Except for a few fringe elements, this has not been true of the United States."

Battle for status: "The modern European brand of political anti-Semitism has never taken root in American soil. Anti-Jewish discrimination in certain fields of employment, which was prevalent partic-



CHOP SUEY WITH LEMON TEA
New York's answer for kosher gourmets

ularly during periods of economic depression, has markedly diminished in recent years. Prejudice encountered by Jews in America today is mainly expressed in various forms of social discrimination—exclusion from some vacation resorts and residential neighbourhoods, from certain college fraternities; from a few purely private social institutions, such as city and country clubs; and from a few private educational institutions of higher learning.

"Never have such practices been sanctioned by the United States Government. Some have persisted more out of habit or custom than because of bigotry. Some are due to competition for status and prestige—to climb the social ladder, to be one of the select group, one must exclude others."

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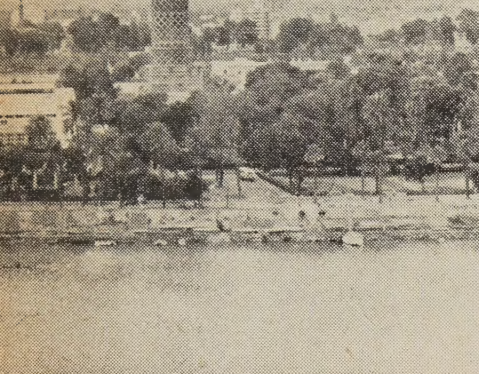


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Nasser moves
in on a
broad front



"NO TRUCE WITH IMPERIALISM"

from our own correspondent

Cairo:

For anyone with even slight knowledge of the orders today passing between Moscow and Cairo, it is impossible to view without cynicism the cooing noises now being exchanged between Moscow and Washington. While the Soviet and American leaders make friendly gestures to each other across the ocean, Russian penetration of the African continent is proceeding apace—spearheaded by the government of President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

The only surprising aspect of this situation is the apparent lack of awareness in the western world of what is going on. The Egyptians have long ago abandoned any pretence at being neutral in the affairs of the African continent. They are against the west and with the Soviets. Three recent developments here in the U.A.R. have served to emphasise this point.

The first and most telling was President Nasser's address to the National Assembly last week, called ostensibly to hear his plans for the drafting of a permanent constitution. In fact, internal matters occupied only the last three minutes of his half-hour speech. The major theme was the need to drive western influence out of Africa. That he dwelt so much on the role of Israel in Africa, continually referring to it as the "tool of imperialism," was an astonishing tribute to Israel's success in making African friends.

Only one outcome: Taking the Casablanca conference as his starting point, Nasser said that its highlight was its anti-

colonialist and anti-Zionist aspect. Liberty and freedom, he went on, "cannot be safeguarded by appeals to the colonialist. Nor can they be safeguarded by a gentle approach to imperialism or by maintaining a truce with it . . . Freedom battles can be fought only in the land where the power of imperialism prevails. Such battles have but one outcome—the defeat and liquidation of imperialism."

In fighting this battle, he emphasised, Israel had to be regarded as one of the main targets. At both Bandung and Casablanca, "there was Afro-Asian unanimity to place Israel within the walls of isolation as a source of infection and as a purveyor of the imperialist disease and one of its symptoms." Israel believed that, in spite of her rebuff in Asia, she could sneak at night into the dark continent, but the Casablanca conference "exposed Israel, its makers and its friends."

The liberated vanguards in Africa, continued the U.A.R. President, had opened their eyes to the truth of Israel and had exposed its hidden motives and objectives." Israel had tried to manoeuvre behind the resolution to nullify it, particularly in Ghana. But Dr. Nkrumah's statement that he stood by the Casablanca resolutions "caused Israel to revert to bitter rage. Her manoeuvre had failed. We believe that bitter rage will be Israel's only harvest from what she tried to sow in our awakened African continent."

Safe from Israeli infiltration: Africa had now discovered that Israel constituted a danger to African security, since she was a mask for imperialist aggression. "The U.A.R. delegation explained clearly that, in defending the north-eastern gate of the African continent, our Republic believes that its rear will be safe from Israeli infiltration, which is another name for imperialist infiltration."

If Nasser was shy of naming the "imperialists," his fellow-members on the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council showed no such reluctance. A meeting of this communist-inspired, communist-controlled and communist-dominated body has just ended here.

It was the leader of the Chinese delegation, Burhan Shahidi, who filled in one of the recognisable gaps. At a time when the movement for national independence was surging everywhere in Africa, "the U.S. imperialists' active meddling in the Congo, the heart of Africa, aims not only to occupy the Congo, but at the same time to suppress and undermine the movement for national independence on the whole African continent." Every people knew

the crimes committed by the U.N. under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism.

"U.N. has collapsed": Other gaps were filled in by the Algerian delegate. France was one of the leading aggressors in Africa and, "by virtue of its membership of NATO, France enjoys the support of Britain, the United States and the German Federal Republic . . . The French atomic explosions, the Israeli announcement about manufacturing an atom bomb, and the United States decision to continue its tests are, in fact, a plan prepared by the imperialist NATO members against world forces of peace."

The U.A.R. delegate, Mahmud Fu'ad Galal, rather overcome by it all, was carried away to such an extent that he announced that, as a result of the "tragedy of the Congo, the U.N. has actually collapsed and has lost the confidence of all peoples. No people in Asia or Africa can any longer trust the U.N." It was left to the Soviet representative, Mirzo Tursun-Zade, Chairman of the Soviet Committee of Afro-Asian Solidarity, to put him back on the rails.

They should not forget, noted Tursun-Zade, that a great victory for progressive mankind had been achieved at the fifteenth session of the U.N. General Assembly with the adoption of a declaration on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples. This declaration, he reminded the delegates, had been based on proposals submitted by the U.S.S.R.

Malta, new target: At the end of its sessions, the Council adopted eleven resolutions dealing with Congo, Algeria, Laos, Cuba, Yemen, Malta, Somali, the Portuguese colonies, South Africa, the French Community and Palestine. Malta provided a new topic for Afro-Asian discussions. The hand of the Soviet drafters were plainly visible in its wording.

"The people of Malta have the right to be free . . . The fact is that Britain and its allies, the NATO member states, wish to exploit the strategic position of Malta . . . The Council recommends to the Chairman of the Afro-Asian group at the U.N. to recommend all members of the group to begin preparing a draft resolution requesting the British Government to recognise the Maltese people's rights . . . and to grant facilities and other assistance to the representatives of the Maltese liberation movement, to enable them to carry out their difficult mission of defeating the British imperialist propaganda, and to help Malta achieve its independence."

There was a new element, too, in the resolution on Palestine. This spoke of a



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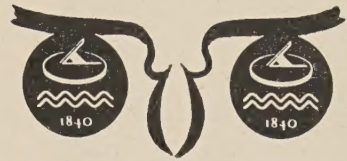
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IMMIGRANTS TO
HELP THEMSELVES**

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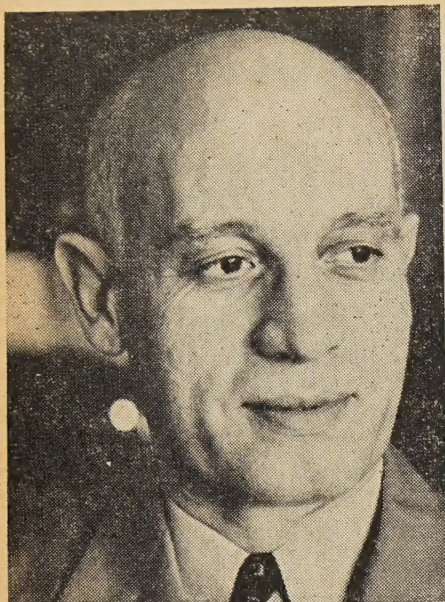
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COLDER IN LONDON
U.A.R. envoy el Kouny

"plot to send Arab Palestinians as emigrants to the U.S. and Canada." It went on to say that the Council had been informed of new methods being adopted by imperialism in the Middle East. "Among these has been the setting up of the oppressive military rule in Jordan, and the establishment of Israel as a base for aggression and conspiracy against the Arab countries, following the displacement and expulsion of the Palestinian Arabs from their homeland."

Close co-operation: The conference "felt intensely about the new plot aimed at sending Palestinian Arabs from their present homes in Jordan as emigrants to the U.S. and Canada. The conference denounces these new plots, which aim at paving the way for a new aggression that will result from the arrival of more Jews in the Arab countries."

It was something of a relief to turn from these befuddled thoughts and unlikely plots, to the resolutions adopted by the Afro-Asian Women's Conference at its sessions in Damascus. The women, showing themselves more practical than the men, adopted a simple series of resolutions condemning everyone and everything serving "imperialism." They were seen on their way with the assurance of Moroccan Consul, Emir Rashid el

Khattaby, that "liberation awareness in Africa and Asia is proceeding well."

The urgings of the U.A.R. behind all these resolutions and the fact that Cairo is happy to provide the setting in which "anti-imperialist" gatherings may be held is sufficient to indicate the way Nasser's wind of sentiment is blowing. But the degree of co-operation with the Soviet Union is even more firmly based.

Massive reactor: The fact that the Soviet Union is building an atomic reactor in the U.A.R. has been known to some of us for a long time. But it is not the 140,000 kilowatt reactor that western reports have suggested. It is of much greater power than this, more than double. It is not, however, an Egyptian project. It is one hundred per cent Russian—and the indications are that it is being built for Russian purposes.

These are undoubtedly aimed at Africa, a fact which disturbs Gamal Abdel Nasser not at all.

CAIRO NOT EXCITED BY BRITISH RETURN

APPEAL TO THE "MONUMENT COMPLEX"

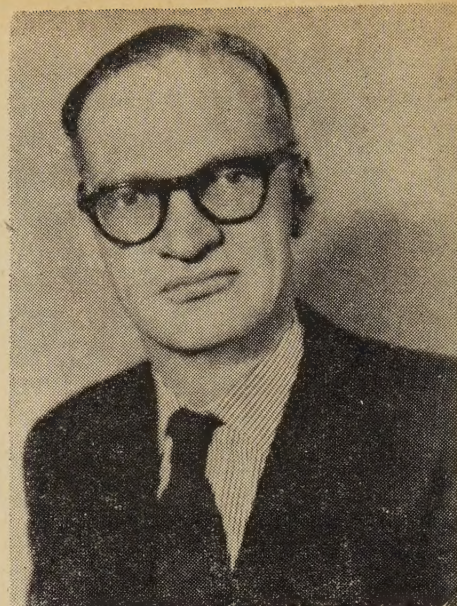
from our own correspondent

Cairo :

British newspapers received here appear to have devoted a great deal of space to the news that full diplomatic relations are to be restored between the U.K. and the U.A.R. If there is any excitement about this move in London, it is not matched by similar feelings in Cairo.

It is already clear to Egyptian officials that they can expect no rapid financial returns from their resumption of normal relations. Despite the absence of an ambassador, trade between the two countries has continued along the restricted lines dictated by Egypt's close economic ties with Russia. The prospects of any substantial increases are remote.

Harold Beeley will be coming here as representative of a Britain that, as far as Egypt is concerned, is on the defensive. Indeed, the British have been playing their cards with amazing dexterity—thanks mainly to the information they have been able to collect during the past two years through the innocent seeming



WARMER IN CAIRO
U.K. envoy Beeley

Chargé d'Affaires Colin Crowe, now being posted to the U.N. His achievements in this field have been amazing.

Russians not interested : Where the Egyptians are hopeful of tapping the British pocket is on the sensitive spot of their "monument" and "culture" complex. Other westerners have already come up handsomely with contributions for the safeguarding of Nubian temples and monuments due to be flooded in the creation of the Aswan Dam complex. Now, it is hoped, additional contributions will be forthcoming from Britain.

To the ordinary Egyptian, however, the thing is a large joke. They are amused when Members of the Commons and Lords, as reported in their newspapers, speak in hallowed tones of monuments which neither they nor Gamal Abdel Nasser care one damn about. If the monuments should disappear into the Nile silt, of course, he will be able to blame the west for not helping to save them.

But he will not be able to blame the Russians. They have already made it clear that they are not in the slightest interested in the preservation of the monuments. In truth, they would rather have them disappear for good. Their only purpose is to attract western tourists and the Russians are not interested in western tourists.

Interesting social life : Beeley will be warmly received by individual Egyptians, especially remaining members of the old aristocracy who look back with nostalgia on the days of British occupation. But, apart from an interesting social life, I can foresee for him little more than the excitements he cares to create for himself.

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IN THE NEWS

LETTERS ABOUT LAVON

AS I ENTER the tenth year of my editorship of the JEWISH OBSERVER, I cannot recall any time when I have received so many worried letters from readers (usually not for publication). At the moment, they are all about the Lavon affair in Israel. One thing has struck me about the more thoughtful ones. Almost all of them have reached the conclusion that Ben-Gurion was right but acted wrongly. They still believe in him; they still want to put their trust in him; but they cannot now understand him or his actions. These *appear to be*, to them, arbitrary and dictatorial, and they ask why is he acting in this way. But, unlike the party politicians, virtually every one of my correspondents is more concerned to get a satisfactory answer than in making partisan capital out of this situation.

But what is the answer? First, it must be conceded that both Ben-Gurion and his spokesmen have signally failed the public, insofar as they appear to show a lack of interest and a lack of confidence in the importance of public opinion. Granted that virtually the entire Israeli press was against Ben-Gurion from the outset, and not always scrupulously so, he gave the impression to the great majority of the people that he did not care what they thought; all that he wanted was to get his way. The fact which so few people understand today, and fewer still believe, is that he acted in this way for the right reasons, not for the wrong ones.

SYMPTOMS OF IRRESPONSIBILITY

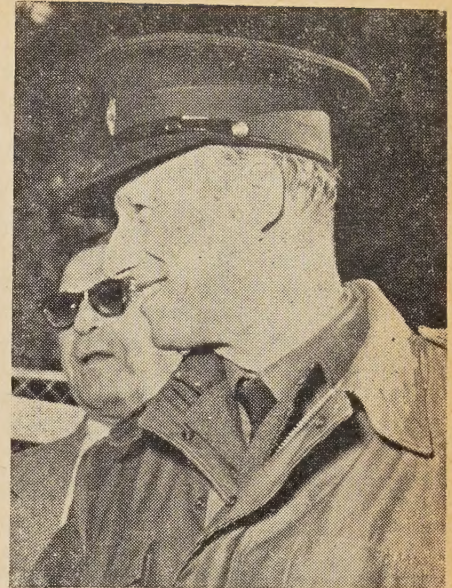
Two examples of his standpoint may help to explain his otherwise inexplicable actions. His friends had pleaded with him to use his authority as Premier to speak over the radio direct to the nation, and to explain frankly what it was that worried him about Lavon and about the affair. He pointed out that, if he did this, then Lavon would be entitled to reply, and every one of the ten party spokesmen would also insist on his voice being heard. And that would be worse than silence. But this was the lesser issue.

Much more real to him is the hard core of the Lavon problem. This has nothing to do with Lavon or the Histadrut, or even the security "mishap" in 1954. It has to do with what he considers to be the symptoms of irresponsibility

in Israel's political life. It is the curse, in his opinion, which springs from the existence of many parties, the consequence of proportional representation. This makes it impossible to decide anything without taking into consideration the interests of each of the ten parties and of the other vested interests, such as the Histadrut, the transport co-operatives, the Manufacturers' Association. And this breeds irresponsibility in government, for it provides a majority able to oppose anything but unable to impose either action or policy. This, not Lavon, is in his opinion the real root of the trouble.

HOW ELSE ?

The Lavon business in all its aspects is merely an exceptionally stark example of this political irresponsibility. And, somehow, he has tried to bring this home to the country in his own unorthodox manner. He does not trust the Israeli press. The parties put their own interests before that of the state. The Knesset has no real authority. The radio he cannot use. How then should he have acted? The sad fact is that much of the complaint made by my correspondents is based on *impressions* they have gained from press reports which, in turn, have often been based on the impressions of critical if not hostile reporters. So Ben-Gurion tried his own method of shocking the public into realisation of the issues. But it is clear now from the public reaction that he has not succeeded; he may, therefore, have no alternative left but to employ the



ISRAEL POLICE CHIEF NAHMIAS
Not since Stanley and Livingstone

tried and tested method which Roosevelt, Churchill, Mendes-France and de Gaulle found to be the last resort—to trust the people and speak to them, and explain to them exactly what it is that he wants. It might well be the real turning point of this affair, and clear the air for responsible and democratic government.

SERVATIUS DROPS HIS MASK

THE ISRAELIS HAVE had a rather rude awakening over Eichmann's lawyer, Robert Servatius. He had always appeared to them, as one local paper put it, as the personification of the "harmless, pleasant uncle type," but last week he showed that

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he had not gained his reputation as a trial lawyer by his consideration for the desires of the prosecution. With a series of deft dramatics, he left the Israelis discomfited (among those who fell hardest for his line was the *Jewish Chronicle*, last week), and managed to appear before world opinion as the wronged party. And within no time he had got what he wanted: a private talk with Eichmann, official acceptance as his counsel, an advance of his fee from the Israel Government, and freedom to make more trouble for the prosecution.

Now that he has shown his hand, the

Israelis are wondering whether their legal advisers have not been too liberal in their handling of the case and thus to have played themselves right into the hands of the defence. As things stand, there is nothing to stop Servatius from drawing out the proceedings for twelve months and to kill all public interest by initial procedural objections.

Because of these various risks the opening of the trial may well turn out to be something of a fiasco. It is, therefore, all the more important—and gratifying—that the new *Sunday Telegraph*, which makes its first appearance this weekend, has de-

cided to serialise Moshe Pearlman's authoritative account of the "Capture of Adolf Eichmann." I have been reading an advance copy of the book and found it both gripping and moving. Pearlman has wisely avoided falling into the trap which seems to affect all writers about Eichmann, including Eichmann himself: he has not over-written the story; its dramatic effect is heightened by the almost laconic conversational tone of the story of the capture and especially of the mutual introduction of Eichmann and his captors. There surely has been nothing like it since Stanley and Livingstone.

MONTAGUE BURTON LIMITED

ANOTHER EXCELLENT YEAR

FURTHER EXPANSION OF STORES GROUP

Mr. Lionel Jacobson on Short and Long-Term Prospects

The Thirty-first Ordinary General Meeting of Montague Burton Limited was held on January 25 at the Registered Office of the Company.

Mr. L. Jacobson (the Chairman) presided. The Secretary (Mr. H. V. Evans, F.C.A.) read the notice convening the Meeting and the Report of the Auditors.

The following is the statement by the Chairman circulated with the Report and Accounts.

Since 1932 the Burton companies have enjoyed the ready assistance and sound advice of Mr. Constantine Evelyn Benson. He assumed the chairmanship of this group in the difficult period which followed the death of Sir Montague Burton in 1952 and did excellent work in that capacity and later as a director. His death in September was a sad loss and we shall miss the natural warmth of his presence from the Board Room.

Again we have had an excellent year which, compared with the previous year, shows an additional group trading profit of £1,062,487. Assuming that you approve the final dividend now recommended, we would plough back £889,754 compared with £633,437 last year. That I believe to be a reasonable addition to the free reserves of the group and I have no hesitation in recommending this increased dividend in the face of substantially increased profits. I have long contended that increased profit should be the direct result of increased turnover and you might like to know that although there has been a substantial increase in the level of overheads, as a percentage on turnover they are now less than they were in 1953. Thus are we able to give better value to the customer and at the same time increase our profits. We have sought no additional capital for many years and we are satisfied with our attempts to match heavy expenditure in connection with rebuilding, modernisation, and re-equipment of factories to the capital made available from normal trading methods. Perhaps you will feel that we should be able to "cut our coat according to our cloth."

New Acquisition

We have known for some time that so far as the Burton company was concerned, its representation throughout the British Isles had reached near saturation point, although we keep a close eye on the developments in new towns. Any substantial expansion, therefore, must either be by way of diversification or expansion of associated companies. We do not discard diversification into other activities, but expansion of the stores group offers a natural growth in a field in which we have experience. We are, therefore, pleased to announce that we have made final arrangements to acquire the ordinary share capital of Browns of Chester Limited. This company, founded late in the 18th century is one of the foremost departmental stores in the West of England. It has a wide appeal to an excellent clientele and a variety of merchandise equal to any store of its kind. Its record is first class and its management in every sense adequate. We welcome it to the group, confident in the knowledge that it will make a full contribution to future profits and that both Peter Robinsons and Browns must benefit from the acquisition.

Jackson Group's Steady Expansion

The steady expansion of the Jackson group of shops continues and that group, with its subsidiaries, has enjoyed an excellent year. Plans are well advanced for the development of new fashion stores for Peter Robinson Ltd., which will add to the efficiency and earning power of that group.

A lot has been said and written recently about credit trading. You will remember that we offer credit as a simple facility to those who require it. We sell clothing and not credit. Our scheme is popular and adequate for our purpose. We finance it from within and our cash trade this year was greater than it was prior to the introduction of the credit scheme in November 1958.

Training Schemes

Of recent years we have devoted much

time and, at some expense, have established various training schemes ranging from Induction Schools for school leavers to a residential Leadership Development Course at Guisborough. All schemes are now proving of immense benefit and many Guisborough trainees are finding their way into middle management vacancies in works, shops and general administration. Existing management has accepted its full share of responsibility in these training schemes and many executives have given freely of their time to what is now an accepted part of our structure. Welfare personnel at all works are to be congratulated on their contribution to the success of works' training schemes.

The Current Year

Such is the nature of our particular trade that it very quickly reflects movements in the national economy. Clearly last year was excellent and it may well be that the period which lies ahead could be more difficult. There is nothing to indicate this in our trading results to date, which are in advance of last year, but I feel that caution must mark our immediate outlook, though we can have supreme confidence in the capacity of the group to assume its proper place in a competitive market.

Although trading results will reflect the pattern of the national economy, equally will they be influenced by variations in wool prices. We have, however, bought in favourable markets and I have little anxiety with regard to long term prospects.

I would express my sincere thanks to all members of the staff of the manufacturing, retail, administration divisions of the group for their whole-hearted assistance in what has been a record year.

The Report and Accounts were unanimously adopted. The Directors retiring in accordance with the Articles of Association were re-elected to the Board. The Auditors, Messrs. Price Waterhouse & Co., and Messrs. Volans, Leach & Schofield continue in office.

The Meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

REPORT ON MOROCCO

STRONG BID FOR LEADERSHIP OF ARAB-AFRICAN BLOC

MILITARY MOVE AGAINST MAURETANIA IN THE OFFING?

from our own correspondent

Rabat :

Crown Prince Moulay Hassan's February pilgrimage to Accra, Conakry and Bamako, which together with Rabat and Cairo are the nerve centres of the emerging African neutralist bloc, and the departure of a Moroccan delegation to the Baghdad meeting of the Arab League last week, were two outward indications of Morocco's new determination to join—and, if possible, to outstrip—President Gamal Abdel Nasser in leadership of an Arab-African bloc.

For the time being, King Mohammed V himself has chosen to remain in the background of both the domestic and the foreign scenes. His confinement with an attack of influenza, followed by an eight-week "rest" prescribed in an impressively-worded medical communique, a rest which is to precede new surgery for the King's persistent ear, nose and throat troubles, leaves the Crown Prince at the helm of state, at least for the next few weeks.

Even more important, as sources in the King's entourage point out, it affords Mohammed V an opportunity to pursue the "policy of waiting," of which he is such a past master. Despite Morocco's decision to join Nasser in demanding the withdrawal of its 3,300 troops in the U.N. Congo force—a decision soon to be followed by Guinea, according to assurances which the Foreign Ministry has received from Conakry—and to "neutralise" General Kittani's force in the Congo while awaiting their repatriation, nothing irrevocable is to be done during the next few weeks.

Giving Kennedy a chance : The plan is to wait for action by the new Kennedy Administration which might begin to clear up the incredible Congo imbroglio, end the Algerian war and commit (as both the King and the pro-Western "moderates" here are hoping) the U.S. to an ever-increasing role in African affairs.

The reasoning of the Palace is that, if this decisive American course is not forthcoming, or if it should yield no tangible results between now and May (when the third African Peoples' Congress in Cairo is expected to give a new impetus to radical African neutralism),

Morocco will have no choice but to accelerate its swing eastward.

In the meantime, the arrival of massive Soviet aid is to be delayed and the brakes are to be applied as far as possible without appearing to obstruct the new co-ordination of U.A.R. and Moroccan foreign policy, and to the execution of certain far-reaching decisions of the Casablanca "African summit" conference, decisions which have been kept secret.

"African Army" plan : The most important of these secret decisions, as reported on the best authority, is the creation of an African Army, with Crown Prince Moulay Hassan, as supreme commander of the 28,000 officers and men of the Moroccan armed forces, the most likely choice as its "field marshal." This was the idea first put forward by President Nkrumah of Ghana, and endorsed, with some reservations, by President Nasser.

Of less momentous import for the future of African affairs, but extremely significant for the countries concerned, is the decision also taken at Casablanca to "purge" the security forces and military establishments of all the signatory countries (U.A.R., Morocco, Guinea, Ghana, Mali, Libya) of all remaining foreign instructors, advisors, officers and technicians, and to demand immediate withdrawal of all foreign bases "capable of being used directly or indirectly to support imperialist aggression."

Mali's pressure for evacuation of remaining French bases on her soil, bases from which the French air force patrols the desert routes along which the F.L.N. might be supplied with arms and volunteers, is an important move in this direction.

Support on Mauretania : Application of the clauses to Morocco (where the Left, even before the Casablanca conference, has been insistently demanding the abrogation of the military accords with France which allow retention of pilot training schools until 1963, after the military evacuation proper is completed this March), would doubtless provoke a major internal controversy of the kind that occurred last year over the place of French counsellors in the police.

It would have no less revolutionary effects in Mali, Ghana and Libya, though if loyally applied in Guinea would dep-



RABAT, CAPITAL OF MOROCCO

Mohammed will give Kennedy a chance, but what about Nasser?



MOROCCAN SPOKESWOMAN AT THE U.N.
No kind words for Bourguiba

rive Sekou Touré of the Czech cadres which have been doing their best to make themselves indispensable to him. But the clause is a one-way street, and one that certainly does not lead westward.

In return for its support for the "neutrealisation" operation in support of Patrice Lumumba and the Gizenga government in Stanleyville in the Congo, Morocco is now certain of broad African support, within the bloc of her new friends at least, for the forthcoming political and military operations to assert her claims to Mauretania.

Hostility to Bourguiba: As she turns to her new friends, Rabat is achieving increasingly hostile terms with an old one, which, she considers, betrayed her by supporting Mauretanian independence in the U.N. last November: Mr. Bourguiba's Tunisia.

Tunisia's more liberal policy with respect to Jewish emigration; the reluctance of Tunis to underwrite the neutralist counter-attack in the Congo; the divergences of opinion on the Algeria question, are all secondary issues. Though they are being aired in the violent Moroccan radio attacks against Bourguiba (who is being classed as a collaborator of "world Zionism and French and American imperialism"), Mauretania is still the heart of the matter.

When one of the Moroccan ministers was asked about reports that Bourguiba might call his own African conference soon, the answer was "Let Bourguiba go ahead—if he can find anyone to attend it!"

Republican trend: In Morocco, there was one strong voice raised in disagreement with the anti-Bourguiba campaign; that of the growingly powerful Leftist opposition, in the Union Nationale des

Forces Populaires (U.N.F.P.) and the U.M.T. "The present war of the radio waves between Rabat and Tunis," commented the U.N.F.P. organ, *At-Tahrir*, on January 25, is a grave error. The Maghreb governments have serious problems in common: evacuation of the French Army in Morocco and Bizerta; purging of the Moroccan army and police of foreign elements. All of these problems and all of those raised by the Algerian war ought to prevent the Arab Maghreb governments from allowing themselves the luxury of secondary disputes."

As the U.N.F.P. each week raises the tone of its demands for election of a constituent assembly to draft a constitution (the existing constitutional council, appointed by the King last summer without including Leftist elements, fell apart in mid-January following protests of independence against the election of Istiqlal *zaim* Allal el-Fassi as its president) and its other demands, which have an ever-increasing "republican" cast, it became clear that the Istiqlal party, already dominant in the governmental coalition, if not in popular support, is prepared to underwrite the new "Afro-Arab" policy—including endorsement and even drafting of the most extreme decisions of the resolutions of the Arab League concerning Palestine and Algeria, despite instructions from the King to press for revision of the League charter—in return for an increased voice in the government.

The removal of Hassan Zemmouri as Minister of Agriculture and the appointment of an Allal el-Fassi favourite, M'Hamed Boucetta, as acting Foreign Minister (replacing Abdel-krim Benjeloun, who returns, for the moment at least, to the Education Ministry) were the first steps in the cabinet reshuffle which is certain to spread over a period of several weeks.

Bekkai in firing line: One of the next targets of Istiqlal is the independent Interior Minister, Si Bekkai, the former French Army colonel and a close friend of the King, who has remained one of the most popular men in Morocco ever since he headed the first two coalition cabinets formed after independence under the King's guidance.

The Istiqlal press has been violently attacking Bekkai. He is accused of allowing "pourriture" to flourish in the Ministry; in other words, of not taking vigorous enough measures against Istiqlal's enemies. Bekkai's investigation, ordered by the Palace, of police brutality against Casablanca Jews during the African conference, may have added to the opposition against him in some violently nationalist quarters.

There has also been a commercial scandal involving one of Bekkai's relatives, with which Istiqlal wishes to have nothing to do. His most likely replacement would be Mohammed Laghzaoui the former security chief whom the King, as a concession to the Left and to Mr. Laghzaoui's own wishes, transferred to the directorship of the Office Cherifien des Phosphates last summer: a choice hardly likely to delight the Left.

Foreign Minister going: M'Hamed Diouri, who wishes to leave National Economy for his old post of Public Works, where he has a stronger hand on the still-feeble syndical rival of U.M.T., Istiqlal's U.G.T.M., will probably have his request granted. One plausible candidate to succeed him: Ahmed Reda Guedira, now chief of the Crown Prince's cabinet, and a former Information Minister, a man who has remained extremely popular with the foreign and domestic press in Morocco.

Driss M'Hammedi, a non-Istiqlalian who is still nominally Foreign Minister but who has been in disgrace for some weeks after a tragic personal scandal, is leaving for hospital treatment of his paralytic condition in the United States, and so is quitting the Moroccan political scene entirely for the time being. Another likely departure, from the post of Labour Minister which he never particularly enjoyed, is Dr. Abdelkrim Khatib, the enigmatic, half-Algerian organiser of the not to be forgotten Riffian "Liberation Army."

Khatib's former military role is likely to resume its one-time importance if Morocco ever decides on large-scale military aid to the F.L.N. Another possible departure, ardently hoped for both by the Left and by some of his fellow Istiqlalians as well, is Dr. Abdelkrim Benjeloun who may be given an ambassadorial post, with Abdelkhalek Torres, now Justice Minister, possibly replacing him in Education.

Attracting investments: One development which may now be predicted with certainty, and which will not depend upon completion of the cabinet reshuffle, is an early liberalisation of the present code governing foreign investment, and which will permit, under certain conditions, the repatriation not only of earnings but also of the capital of foreign enterprises established in Morocco in partnership with Moroccan interests. This has been worked out, in large measure, to accommodate the new international group headed by Royal Dutch Shell and General Electric, which is to develop the electro-chemical phosphate processing complex at Safi.

ISRAEL

DEMOCRACY NOT IN DANGER—EBAN

BRITISH SETTLERS' CONFERENCE HEARS PLEA FOR "RESTRAINT"

from our own correspondent

Ashkelon :

A lack of restraint in public life, which sometimes overshadowed the everyday workings of Israel's democracy, and the potential contribution of British immigrants to the creation of such restraint—these were the highlights of a penetrating 90-minute analysis presented at the weekend by Abba Eban in his Presidential address to the tenth annual national conference of the Hitachdut Olei Britania.

In view of recent events, Eban said, the opinion had been voiced that Israel's democracy was in danger. But that was a "most unacademic exaggeration." The recent regrettable events were not due to any deep moral or spiritual difficulty in Israel's democratic life, nor to any wrong application of the democratic processes, but rather to an atmosphere in public life in which the heat of debate was not tempered by restraint.

History, continued Eban, had shown that, when communities were restricted to small areas, the need for restraint in private and public relations was much greater than in communities with large territories. "And especially a people so heterogeneous, so different in its cultural backgrounds as we are, will have to emulate certain qualities which other nations have already developed—that is to say, a lower tone, greater tolerance and restraint in public life. These qualities are more conspicuous when they are absent."

Staggering break with tradition : Eban said that he wanted to underline the fact that, for hundreds of thousands of Israel's citizens, democracy was perhaps the newest phenomenon with which they had been faced. "To go to the ballot box, to be the agent of governmental power and not the passive recipient of decrees from authority, is for them a sudden, staggering break with a long tradition . . . In such conditions, to maintain a stable democracy is not the least spectacular of our achievements."

"Our people," continued the Education Minister, "will always put its faith in democracy. Our democracy is not in



EBAN HITS OUT

Time off at the new Caesarea golf course—part of the attractive force?

danger. But it is in the more kindly workings of democracy that we are still deficient. And it is this which presents the most compelling call of all to immigrants."

Western immigrants, he explained, arrived in Israel with a spiritual cargo of deep roots in one of the world's greatest cultures and a vital familiarity with the role of science in a modern state. As a result, there was no field of constructive endeavour in Israel, be it industry, government, science or agriculture, that had been left without their imprint. But one of their greatest assets was that they had been nurtured in democracy as a way of life and thought.

Beyond swastikas and golf clubs : That, Eban thought, answered the question of whether Israel needed western immigration. And the best proof that western, and particularly British, immigration was possible was that it had already taken place. The other question—whether the western Jewish communities needed Israel—was for them to say. Certainly, they did not need Israel for security or economic opportunity.

But, he asserted, among Jews in the west there was "a profound malaise, a feeling of unfulfilled destiny, no sense of a call of historic purpose . . . In Israel, we can offer them a sense of participation." This, he thought, went far beyond

the problems of swastikas and golf clubs.

He pointed out that British immigration to Israel, in contra-distinction to most migrations throughout history, owed almost nothing to hostile driving forces. What had made British Jews settle here was the attractive force of the country.

No contradiction : He thought the Hitachdut was eminently suited for bringing this realisation home to British Jewry. He saw no contradiction between the constant call for integration and the

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existence of the Hitachdut, which had woven "its own distinctive thread in the tapestry of Israel's society."

DEMAND FOR MORE FINANCIAL HELP

In the business sessions of the conference, it became clear that one of the major concerns of the participants was the provision of adequate housing for British settlers, both those already here and those considering immigration.

While many of the speakers paid tribute to the enterprise of the British Zionist Federation in creating a housing fund which, in partnership with a local insurance company, granted mortgages of up to £5,000, it was pointed out that a decent flat, of a standard acceptable to a British settler, cost four or five times as much.

Pound-for-pound: Abraham Cygiel, director of the Jewish Agency Absorption Department, conceded that the ideal solution—flats for rental—could not be provided at present except in development areas and, even there, they were of a standard which often failed to meet British settlers' requirements.

He did, however, offer £50,000 as the Jewish Agency's contribution to a £100,000 fund for people having mortgage difficulties. But, he stated, the Jewish Agency contribution to such a fund was conditional upon a pound-for-pound contribution from British sources.

As it has for years, the debate from time to time veered around to what Sol Temkin defined as the "apparent rivalry between the Zionist Federation Israel Office and the Hitachdut," a controversy that seems to the outside observer to be

based on a misunderstanding by some of the settlers of the purposes for which British Zionist funds are made available.

Plenty of scope: Eric Lucas, assistant director of the Israel Office, stated that the Hitachdut had a vital function to fulfil, but should concentrate its energies on the social field. He told the conference that the Israel Office was today better placed financially to provide assistance than ever before. He might have added that it was also better organised to do so than any *ad hoc* body without permanent machinery.

His views on the role of the Hitachdut proved unpopular with the organisation's leadership, however. Tilly Silman objected to the "Jewish pale" approach and described the Israel Office as merely an extension of the Zionist Federation and, by its very nature, bound to policies laid down in London.

But perhaps the best pointer to the Hitachdut's functions came from Abraham Cygiel who stressed that the settlement authorities could only tackle absorption of newcomers on the wider, national scale. Social integration could only be effectively carried out by volunteers who spoke the newcomers' own language in the fullest sense of the word. It was in this sphere that he saw wide scope for the Hitachdut, and that was why, he explained, he had approved a grant-in-aid of £9,000 for the current year.

SHARETT ASKS A LEADING QUESTION

"How can we argue with Diaspora Jewry when in our home the youngsters smile whenever they hear of Zionism?" Moshe Sharett put this question to a crowded Mapai mass meeting at the weekend when he called for a new awakening of Zionist consciousness. He criticised the lack of interest in Zionism among Israel's youngsters.

Taking issue with the Ben-Gurion view of Zionism and immigration, Sharett stressed that Israel could not tell Jews abroad they would not be considered Zionists if they did not come to Israel. Even should all the ten million Jews in the world declare their readiness to settle in Israel, their transfer, at the rate of 100,000 a year, would take one hundred years, he pointed out.

Defending the World Zionist Organisation, Sharett said that, failing a new effective body, it had proved to be the best organisation there was. Despite shortcomings, the 25th Zionist Congress had demonstrated its effectiveness and necessity.

BOOKS

THE MAN OR THE IDEA?

AHAD HA'AM, a biography by Leon Simon; 348 pp., index; (*East and West Library*) 30s.

There are certain types of biography that can only detract from the stature of their subject. This has nothing to do with the intentions or the ability of the author, or the cutting-down process takes place frequently despite the best intentions of the biographer. This is particularly true of men of ideas. We have been impressed by their writing and by their thought, not by their private lives. And when we are made to look closely at the man behind the idea, it is often more than disappointing. Karl Marx as a man is much less impressive than Marx the political theorist and prophet; Heine the man is much less impressive than Heine the poet; Moses Hess the man is of little interest compared to Hess the Zionist philosopher. It is different with men of action, or with that rare combination, men of action who are also thinkers. Deutscher's *Trotsky* is a brilliant example of this kind of book.

Now Sir Leon Simon has, at the age of eighty, written the life of Asher Ginzberg, Ahad Ha'am, the foremost Zionist philosopher of the first half of this century. This in itself is no mean achievement, but the book can stand on its own feet; it needs no defence because of the author's age. On the contrary, it is, stylistically, the best thing that Sir Leon has written, and its opening chapters describing Ahad Ha'am's youth in the Ukraine are as finely descriptive as anything of its kind. They are also the most interesting chapters in the book, for these were the most, if not the only, interesting years of Ahad Ha'am's life.

Once we leave these early chapters, we run into trouble. As Ahad Ha'am develops his ideas, the less interesting becomes his personal life, and the more the biographer is thrown back on the description of his ideas rather than his life. And here we come up against the great contradiction which faces the author and reader alike when dealing with someone like Ahad Ha'am. While there is by general consent no one better fitted than Leon Simon to interpret Ahad Ha'am's writings, the fact is that Ahad Ha'am has done his own job of explaining himself. His writings are lucid and to the point; they hardly leave room for in-

terpreters. And one feels throughout this book that Leon Simon was acutely aware of this, and he therefore does not overdo the reiteration of Ahad Ha'am's best known ideas.

Instead, he appears to have revised some of his earlier sharp opinions of Ahad Ha'am's clash with Theodor Herzl. Sir Leon sees Herzl in a more understanding light than he did when he wrote his earlier long introduction to Ahad Ha'am's essays in 1946. But the overall effect of the biography is not to raise Ahad Ha'am's stature, but, if anything, to lessen it. It is an almost inevitable consequence of mixing the man and his ideas, for Ahad Ha'am's judgment of men and politics was often as wrong as his deeper insight into things was profound and correct.

It is a difficult problem for, as Leon Simon points out, Ahad Ha'am, as his pseudonym implied, wanted to remain the anonymous man of the people. Yet it is his translator, friend and interpreter, who has now robbed him of this anonymity, and he will never be the same again. Ahad Ha'am's was not an inspiring life; in many ways it makes depressing and disappointing reading. Yet all this is somehow washed away by the one supreme characteristic of the man, which stands out even above his ability as a philosopher and writer: his absolute integrity. He would have no truck with those who argued that the good of the Jews, or the good of the Zionist Movement, required making an accommodation with truth. Truth, as he saw it, could be neither trimmed nor enlarged; it had to be stated as it was, and the consequences had to be faced. It is thus a timely and important message which Sir Leon Simon has managed to convey with style, wit and charm. For let us face it: as far as the Anglo-Saxon world is concerned, there would have been no Ahad Ha'am without Sir Leon. And for that, if for nothing else, we owe a great debt to Ahad Ha'am's translator and biographer.

J.K.

VOICE FROM THE PAST

HERZL SPEAKS, edited by Herbert Parzen; 104 pp.; (*Herzl Press*) 75 cents.

A selection of Herzl's views on matters affecting Jews. They are all taken from his published works, his diaries, his speeches to Zionist Congresses and his evidence before the British Royal Commission in 1902. There is a list of sources at the end of this thickish pamphlet.



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COMPANY MEETING

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED

CONTINUED EXPANSION OF BUSINESS

MR. D. J. ROBERTS ON THE ECONOMIC SCENE

The 128th Annual General Meeting of the National Provincial Bank Limited will be held on February 23 in London.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the Chairman (Mr. D. J. Roberts):

The accounts show a net profit for the year of £3,565,996 compared with £2,840,971 for 1959. An interim dividend of 7 per cent has been paid and it is now proposed to pay a final dividend of 7 per cent.

As already announced, it is proposed to recommend at the Annual General Meeting the capitalisation of £3,003,760, at present part of the Reserve Funds, by paying up in full 3,003,760 of the unissued £1 shares and distributing them credited as fully paid to Shareholders in the ratio of one additional £1 share for every seven held.

I am pleased to report that our business continues to expand and that there is ample evidence that the good service we endeavour to give to our increasingly wide range of customers is fully appreciated.

Commenting on the Bank's hire purchase interest, Mr. Roberts said: Our subsidiary company North Central Wagon & Finance Company Limited have shown a substantial, though reduced, profit, and our dividend is still well covered by earnings.

The Economic Position

During the past year, the United Kingdom's balance of payments position has given serious cause for anxiety. In their endeavours to curb consumer spending, the authorities maintained high money rates throughout the year. These high rates had the effect of attracting foreign balances to London from countries where rates were lower.

In the event, our gold and dollar reserves rose steadily throughout the year, but so did our liabilities to overseas countries—indeed, the liabilities have risen much more steeply than the reserves. Our imports have continued to run at a high level while our exports have lagged behind. Looking at the picture as a whole, it seems very doubtful whether the attempt to restrain home consumption has yet had the desired effect of diverting goods into the export field.

Special Deposits

As part of the campaign to reduce domestic demand, the system of special deposits was put into force in June. The special deposits are used by the authorities to finance Treasury Bills and thus facilitate Government expenditure while restricting credits to private industry. As the result of the special deposits required of them, the banks not only cannot purchase Government securities but may be forced to sell them, thereby rendering the task of funding the Government debt more difficult. The banks are always fully aware of their duty to serve the public, who are their customers, and, if left to their own judgment, they will adjust their policies to these ends and need no artificial controls to coerce them. They will continue to lend their support to individuals and firms engaged in the businesses of real importance to the basic life of the country as distinct from speculative activity. Despite the restrictions under which we have been working, this we still endeavour to do.

Need to Keep Production Costs Down

The fundamental necessity to improve our balance of payments position, from which most of our difficulties spring, is to keep down costs of production. From this point of view, the Bank rate policy pursued during the past year can scarcely be said to have been effective. What is really needed is a limitation of demands of the Government upon the productive resources of the country and this should be the foremost aim of the Government of the day. The authorities are evidently in a dilemma about the monetary policy to be pursued—the internal and external factors pointing in different directions. But that is no reason why the banks should be used as whipping boys on account of an inflation which derives from excessive government expenditure much more than from an expansion of bank credit.

The lesson which emerges from the numerous credit exhortations and controls of recent years is the length of the time-lag which occurs between their utterance or imposition and their effect on the economy. They are often out of date before they become effective. This applies to restrictive and, to a lesser extent, to expansionist measures. The natural working of supply and demand has its own sanctions which inevitably become effective. It may well be that historians of the future will look back at these years of regulations and they may conclude that a greater reliance on the development of natural forces would have been better.

LETTERS

RUSSIA AND THE JEWS

Sir,—As you published the complete text of the Moscow Radio's broadcast to North America on Soviet Jewry, perhaps you will permit some observations.

The broadcast itself is consistent with recent trends in Soviet propaganda which seek to reply to the increasing volume of criticism of Soviet discrimination against Jews as a national minority. The methods used are skilfully disingenuous. We are given a string of names of Jews who have attained prominence in the arts, sciences, literature, etc., of the Soviet Union. But no one seriously questions the fact that there are famous Soviet-Jewish musicians, writers, scholars, physicists or aircraft designers. The principal complaint is that Jews suffer discrimination in the Soviet Union as a national entity; that they are not accorded the same rights as are enjoyed, as a matter of course, by other national minorities; that they are permitted no national institutions, no Press (except for the *Birobidzhaner Shtern*), no publishing houses, no schools, no central religious organisation; that whereas even the smallest Soviet minorities are taught something of their history, tradition, language and culture, Jews must be presumed to have no history, culture or tradition as their children are taught nothing of them; that although Yiddish is the mother tongue of almost half-a-million Soviet Jews, the hundreds of Yiddish writers are denied publication of their works in the Soviet Union except, infrequently, in translation.

As for synagogues and the so-called equality of religious treatment available to Jews, I have already mentioned that Judaism is not permitted a country-wide organisation like other religions. Nor are religious Jews permitted links with the Jewish religion abroad, whereas Soviet churchmen of other faiths are. Nor do they enjoy the facilities of theological seminars (except for the Moscow Yeshivah limited to 15-20 pupils), communal journals, religious publications, and the right to manufacture devotional articles. In fact, in many places they were prohibited from baking *matzot* for Passover and prevented from receiving supplies sent by Jewish communities abroad. The figure of 150 synagogues should be accepted with reservations. In February, 1960, a Soviet Government report on religion distributed in New York claimed 451 synagogues, and earlier a representative of the Soviet Committee for Religious Affairs told a Jewish reporter that there were 400. Some 30 to 40 synagogues and *minyanim* were closed by the Soviet authorities during the past year or so, and careful estimates put the number of synagogues still functioning as between 60 and 70. The only way the Soviet authorities can clear up the matter is

by publishing a full list of synagogues and their locations. It has been estimated that the Russian Orthodox Church has around 20,000 churches and 35,000 priests, or one church to 1,800 believers and one priest to 1,100; Baptists have some 500 chapels and 500 preachers, or one chapel and one preacher for each 1,100 believers; on the basis that 1,500,000 Jews are interested in religion to some degree, and that they have up to 70 synagogues, that would be one synagogue and one rabbi to over 20,000 Jews. I leave your readers to judge whether this situation can be reconciled with the assertion that Jews do not experience discrimination in the Soviet Union.

Another aspect of the problem does not receive mention in the broadcast you publish, namely the extraordinary character of Soviet propaganda in which Jews, Judaism or Israel figure. Scarcely a week passes without the Soviet Press publishing scurrilous anti-Jewish material in which Jews are depicted as swindlers, rogues, parasites, etc., reaching a nadir of dangerous nonsense in which the official organ of the Communist Party in Buinaksk, Dagestan was able last August to publish a charge that Jews drink Moslem blood for ritual purposes. One knows that Soviet anti-religious propaganda has a style of its own, but in regard to Jews the style is carried to an alarming extremity.

One final point. It is ironical, to say the least, that Academician Mitin should be cited as an example of Jewish representation in the Supreme Soviet. Mitin, some of us remember, was chosen to lead the propaganda campaign against the accused physicians in the inglorious "Doctor's Plot" of 1952. More to the point would be the following statistics. In December, 1937, Jews constituted 4.1 per cent. of the Supreme Soviet. By 1946 their representation had been reduced to 0.8 per cent, by March 1950 to 0.4 per cent., and by 1958 to 0.25 per cent.—or one-sixth of their proportion of the general population. Perhaps their representation has slightly increased since then. If so, one can only hope that it is a straw in the wind of change, and that other improvements will follow.

Emanuel Litvinoff

Hazelwood Lane,
Abbots Langley, Herts.

ISRAEL AND IMPERIALISM

Sir,—Would not Mr. P. S. Gourgery agree that the State of Israel would not have been born had there been no triumph of British Imperial arms over the Turkish Empire, no Balfour Declaration, no Mandate?

The "bitter struggle" he mentions arose from a tragic British failure to see the true British interest—which was also the true interest of the Middle Eastern peoples.

John Biggs-Davison

House of Commons,
London, S.W.1.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer — Israel Periodicals Panorama

TOO MANY CIVIL SERVANTS

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH THE SURPLUS

from a correspondent

Tel Aviv:

Does Israel have too many government, municipal and institutional employees? The answer would seem to be "yes," judging by a recent statement made by Minister of Agriculture Moshe Dayan to the effect that 150 civil servants in his own Ministry were redundant, and that 600 employees of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department could well be dispensed with without affecting operations.

On the local government level, the number of employees has increased at a greater rate than the population. In Tel Aviv, for example, according to *Ha'aretz*, the population has risen from 230,000 to 400,000. At the same time, the number of municipal employees has risen from 2,800 to 7,100. In other words, while the population has less than doubled, the number of people serving them has been multiplied by two-and-a-half.

The explanation of the country's top-heavy administrative apparatus probably lies in the tradition established in the twenties and 'thirties, that jobs must be found for new immigrants, whatever happened. As the economy was then under-developed, the only jobs available, generally speaking, were in the Jewish Agency, Histadrut, municipalities, and so on. Although the situation has altered radically today, the tradition has not.

Shortage of workers: Nevertheless, the shortage of skilled workers and qualified men in industry and commerce has had the result of creaming off many of the civil service's most able men, in many cases leaving only the less qualified in their municipal or civil service jobs. The best graduates and other candidates for employment tend less and less to apply to the civil service.

In 1960, for example, 3,000 people left the government service, a quarter of them in the senior grades. According to official breakdowns of this figure, it includes 79 physicians, 29 pharmacists and laboratory workers, 49 engineers, 19 economists and 223 nurses.

During the same period, 643 vacancies were listed, for 103 of which no suitable applicant could be found, and for a further 55 of which there was not a single application.

No solution yet: The trend for the most able civil servants to leave for industry, is a good thing in one way, because it shows that Israel's industry both needs and can absorb people of a high calibre. On the other hand, it does mean that there is a danger of civil service standards steadily declining.

So far, nobody has yet found a satis-

ALL A MATTER OF TASTE

FOOD FIRM KNOWS WHAT PEOPLE LIKE TO EAT

from a correspondent

Haifa:

"Something new has been added" might well be the slogan of Palestine Edible Products Ltd., a firm which has always been a pioneer in the food processing field.

The company was founded in 1938 by the late Dr. A. Hildesheimer, a Zionist of long standing, and also a leading food processing expert in Germany and Holland. The first of its products to reach the market was Blue Band margarine,



POST MINISTER MINTZ AND HIS SENIOR OFFICIALS
How many is too many?—industry is skimming the cream

factory solution to the twin problem of too many employees in the civil service and not enough in industry. Just to transfer them would not make things any easier. Industry does not want redundant civil servants just because they are redundant, nor does the civil service want only those people whom industry cannot employ.

a commodity almost unknown in this part of the world in those days.

So popular a food product did margarine become, that the firm added Gold Band, which contains milk, to its range. It continued its pioneering tradition by being the first firm in the country to add vitamins to margarine, and after the State was established, played a large part

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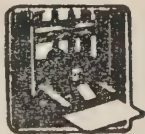
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Quality control and hygiene are obviously of the greatest importance in the food processing industry, and the company ensures that the very highest standards are constantly maintained. This has paid off in steadily increasing sales, both locally and in the United States and United Kingdom, where Telma dehydrated bean, pea, asparagus, mushroom and onion soups, borsht and chicken broth have proved steady sellers.

At home, the company has kept pace with changes in the demand for different types of food products. As the flood of immigrants from North Africa, the Balkans and the Middle East grew, so did the demand for the sort of food they had been used to in their countries of origin.

Humus and tehina: Soon, Telma humus and falafel began to appear on the market. Humus is made with cooked chick peas, to which is added tehina, a paste made from toasted sesame seeds to which lemon juice and spices have been added. This has been a delicacy throughout the Middle East for centuries. Palestine Edible Products sell it in tins, ready to eat, when water has been added, as a salad dressing or garnish, or even on its own.

Falafel is also made from chick peas and spiced. All the housewife has to do with the Telma tinned variety is add boiling water, make into balls and deep fry. Both these products are doing well on

the export market, and the company has high hopes for them, as indeed it has for expanding the exports of its other products. With their added value of 70 per cent, they are good foreign currency earners.

ON THE EXCHANGE

New issues have lost nothing of their glamour. The issue of 8 per cent Preferred Ordinary shares of Shemen, the well-known manufacturers of soap, olive oil and toilet articles, was more than 12 times over-subscribed, the bigger subscribers receiving only four per cent of the quantity of shares applied for.

An interesting new issue, last week was the 6 per cent Loan Certificates of Hollis, a subsidiary of the Jewish Agency. They are for all practical purposes an obligation of the Jewish Agency, and are unusual in being redeemable in three currencies, sterling, U.S. dollars and Swiss francs at the option of the holder. This makes the certificates, which are only purchasable against foreign currency, very attractive, the more so as both capital and interest payments are entirely free of any tax in Israel.

LETTER

RESTITUTION MONEY NOT LOST

Sir,—The article "Country Losing Foreign Exchange," which appeared in your issue of January 20, is too inaccurate and too one-sided to pass uncriticised.

To mention only the most important of the inaccuracies, tourists to Israel do not receive £3 per dollar, but only £2.16. An exporter usually receives £2.65 and not £4 for each dollar, although, admittedly, there are a few minor exports which for special reasons are compensated at a somewhat higher rate.

With regard to the matter itself, everybody in Israel is rather unhappy about our multiple exchange rates system and everybody agrees that this peculiar way of dealing with foreign currency problems entails hardships for some groups of our population. When discussing whether recipients of restitution receive a fair deal, a very important point must be taken into consideration as well, viz. that those recipients do not pay any income tax on the monies received. Even on regular monthly compensation on which strictly speaking income tax is due, no such tax is charged, which in most cases is more than a compensation for the admittedly rather low rate of exchange.

With regard to the heading of your article "Country Losing Foreign Exchange," it should be mentioned that this is probably not the case. Residents of Israel who, contrary to what is expected of them, leave

part of their foreign currency abroad, do not in all cases deprive the State of this foreign currency. On the contrary, as long as the owner remains a citizen of Israel, there is every reason to believe that the foreign funds left abroad will be ultimately—possibly only after a number of years—transferred to Israel. This foreign currency is at present considered some kind of hidden reserve which may become of importance in the years to come. This situation has obviously its disadvantages, the money not being at present within the reach of the State, but it has the advantage of not creating additional inflationary pressure in our country. In my opinion, this side of the problem should also have been stated when discussing the rather intricate problem of exchange rates paid for transfers from abroad.

J. Voet

Motsa Street,
Ramat Gan B,
Israel.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE is prepared by the Jewish Observer—Israel Periodicals, 13 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv. Phone: 65882 and 63303.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, February 4

EAST LONDON ZIONIST ASSOCIATION. 262 Commercial Road, E.1. M'lave Malkah. Address by Rabbi M. Fisher, Yavneh Synagogue (recently returned from Israel) and others. Communal musical items. In the Chair: Mr. B. Shuman. 7.30 p.m.

Monday, February 6

ILFORD ZIONIST SOCIETY. 99a Cranbrook Road, Ilford (by courtesy of Mr. A. Gerech). Lecture by Shlomo Evnari. 8.30 p.m.

Tuesday, February 7

THEODOR HERZL SOCIETY. Zion House Hampstead, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. "The Eichmann Trial" by Dr. C. C. Aronsfeld (Weiner Library). 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, February 8

SELIG BRODETSKY SOCIETY (KENTON). Synagogue Hall, Shaftesbury Avenue, Kenton. Congress Forum "The Zionist Congress—What After?" Speakers: A. I. Richtiger, Donald Silk, I. Nathani, Dr. I. Moyal. I. A. Shane will preside. 8.15 p.m.

Thursday, February 9

NORTH FINCHLEY ZIONIST SOCIETY. 5 Hendon Avenue (off Hendon Way) by courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. H. Franks. "Impressions of the Zionist Congress". Mr. Janus Cohen, and Mr. Harold Miller. In the Chair: Mr. A. A. Franklin. 8.30 p.m.

Saturday, February 11

THE SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL of the Zionist Federation and the Hon. Officers of Teesdale Street Zionist Synagogue invite all to a M'lava Malka at the Synagogue, 70 Teesdale Street, E.2. Speaker: Dr. Y. J. Maitlis, Rev. A. Elford, Chazan of Brondesbury Synagogue, will render liturgical musical items. In the Chair: B. Rosenfeld, Esq., Chairman of the Synagogue. No appeal. Admission free, refreshments. 7.30 p.m.

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JPA-JNF NEWS

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CALL IT "STAGE THREE"

Close students of Israel's economy believe that the young State commences with this Barmitzvah year the third and final stage of progress that will bring the country to social consolidation and economic independence.

At enormous cost of human endeavour and material resources, the first two stages in the process have been completed. These were: the creation of national institutions, with the development of a governmental framework and the ingathering of almost a million people; and secondly the settlement of these newcomers in nearly 500 villages and towns. This second stage was accompanied by the rapid expansion of housing, the reclamation of thousands of acres of derelict land and the foundations of industrial activity.

Break-through: Stage three will be the final effort, involving a tremendous investment of labour and capital to round off an epoch and justify the previous 12 years of preparation. It will, in fact, inaugurate a "break-through" period for Israel in terms of national prosperity and happiness for *all* the population, not just

a sector of it.

However, the road towards stage three has been marked by pitfalls and setbacks. One of these has been that the time schedule has fallen behindhand, particularly in respect of the new settlements. Here, 130,000 newcomers have been waiting for livestock, equipment and irrigation plant to make their land productive. In a few cases, they waited too long, and as a result newly-established villages failed and had to be evacuated.

Pamphlet explains: You may read more about stage three in Israel in a pamphlet which has just been published by the J.P.A. in association with the forthcoming national effort. It is obtainable free from J.P.A. head office.

K.H. ACROSS 40 YEARS BUT WORK STILL UNFINISHED, FINCHLEY TOLD

Finchley's J.P.A. committee, which met for its annual general meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Appleton, heard a report from treasurer Ben Valett in which he announced that, in raising the sum of £24,304 for the 1960 campaign, they had achieved their highest total since 1948.

March meeting: A review from chair-

man Maurice Davis touched on his recent trip to Israel, and the constant improvements which he noted taking place there with every successive visit. Referring to the 1960 campaign, Mr. Davis highlighted the meeting held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Scott, when a record £15,400 had been raised; and he was glad to announce that they would meet there again for the new campaign on March 22. Dr. Arye Neshet would address them on this year's economic problems.

Guest speaker was J.P.A. director Lavy Bakstansky. He reminded the gathering that they were meeting in the 40th year since the foundation of the Keren Hayesod. What a transformation in the Jewish situation since those early days! But there was still so much to be done. If only world Jewry played its part in full by providing the means to settle new immigrants on the land, the people of Israel would be enabled to look after their own security needs. Even today, 40,000 Jews still lived in the *ma'abarot*, while many new settlements, though established, were not as yet self-sufficient and required financial aid. Furthermore, only six per cent of the country was as yet irrigated.

Third million: "Our responsibility," concluded Mr. Bakstansky, "is to irrigate the desert, and settle it. We must prepare for the third million settlers in the next ten years!"

The following officers were elected: hon. presidents, Rabbi B. J. Gelles, M.A., Rev. A. Rosenfeld, I. Shepherd; hon. vice-presidents, J. E. Cohen, A. Duke, D. Fisch, I. Klug, V. Scott; jt. chairmen, M. Davis, L. Lever; jt. vice-chairmen, M. Appleton, A. Cobden; hon. treasurer, B. Valett; hon. secretary, I. N. Ezro.

DUKE HAS A DATE WITH "MR. TOPAZE"

The Duke of Edinburgh's first public engagement after his return from India will be the world premiere of "Mr. Topaze," the Dmitri de Grunwald film starring Peter Sellers and Nadia Gray.

This is the performance being held in aid of the National Playing Fields Association and the Jewish National Fund. "Mr. Topaze" marks the debut of Peter Sellers as a director as well as a star. As already announced, tickets are available from the Jewish National Fund at 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1, MUS. 6111, and a souvenir brochure is planned.



One that failed. This picture of dereliction indicates the seriousness of the unfinished business in Israel. Newcomers were given houses and land to cultivate. They were promised equipment and livestock. But these promises were not completely fulfilled, and after a four-year struggle the new settlers left, carrying away with them little but a sense of grievance. J.P.A. this year intends to ensure that no more villages in Israel are allowed to stagnate.

JPA - JNF NEWS

A LAMENT FROM HENDON

In reporting on the 1960 campaign at the annual general meeting of the Hendon J.P.A. committee last week, chairman Harry Miller lamented the rather depressing fact that Hendon's total of £12,354 constituted a considerable drop in income. A community as large as theirs, said Mr. Miller, was entitled to be a leader of London districts. In his view their problem lay in personnel, and he appealed for new blood to help in work whose urgency was increasing. The meeting took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex M. Cohen.

In an analysis of the 1960 figures, treasurer D. Brummer disclosed that the decrease was no less than 15 per cent as compared with 1959.

Moshe Ofer, First Secretary at the Israel Embassy, was guest speaker, and took as his theme the contrasting problems of Israel as between today and 13 years ago. Then, the problem had been where displaced persons were to go. Today, the question was not where they were to go, but how they were to be accommodated.

Honorary officers were re-elected en bloc, and are as follows: president, Rev. L. H. Hardman; vice-presidents, A. Alberman, M. Goldwater, W. Samuel; chairman, H. Miller; jt. vice-chairmen, D. Rowland, H. L. Segal; hon. treasurer, D. Brummer; hon. secretary, S. Jacobs.

TREE INSCRIPTIONS

Thirty trees in memory of Mrs. Amalie Wutow by Senta Goeritz; 18 trees in the name of Lazarus Samuel on the occasion of his 80th birthday by the Leeds Jewish Representative Council; 15 trees in the names of Patricia Wurzel and Geoffrey Frieze on the occasion of their marriage by the parents of the bride; 15 trees in the names of Sam Fligg, Chatan Torah, and Bernard Fligg, Chatan Bereshit, Simchas Torah 5721; 13 trees in the name of Montague Joseph Adler on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; 13 trees in the name of Harvey Bernard Morron on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; 13 trees in the name of Howard Taylor on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents.

Forty trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. S. Lewis on the occasion of their ruby wedding by the Southend and District Senior W.I.Z.O.; 30 trees in memory of their chairman, Mrs. Frank Samuel, by the Bayswater Synagogue Ladies' Guild; 25 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Black on the occasion of their silver wedding; 25 trees in the name of Belinda Nicol Ford on the occasion of her birth, by her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Herman; 25 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. E. Fagleman on the occasion of their silver wedding.

THANKS, SIR MAURICE

Glasgow looks like breaking all Scottish J.P.A. records this year. We have just heard about last week's businessmen's lunch, where Sir Maurice Bloch and his colleagues had as their guest the new Israel Minister, Arieh Miron.

The Minister did not detain his hearers for long, but it was sufficient for him to put over a remarkably clear analysis of Israel's economic prospects, taking into consideration the balance between agriculture and industry and the probabilities this year of increased immigration.

He left the rest of the proceedings to Sir Maurice, who conducted an appeal in the way Glasgow likes these things done: efficient, to the point, and with a magnificent example from himself. The result: £28,000 for the 1961 national campaign.

GOLDERS GREEN IN NEW CAMPAIGN

The first appeal meeting of the 1961 J.P.A. campaign in Golders Green was held at the Harris Lebetkin Memorial Hall, when Woolf Perry addressed the gathering.

Israel, the Z.F. chairman pointed out, was trying to build up a nation. Its people, therefore, had a right to look to the "hinterland" of world Jewry for assistance. Not only must those newcomers now entering the State be quickly absorbed, but Israel must also prepare against the day when the flood-gates would open for fresh waves of immigrants.



Woolf Perry (centre) with some Golders Green committee officers. From left, H. Samuels, N. Bloom, P. Haltrecht, J. Sklar.

For the first time in 1,900 years, Mr. Perry continued, we have secured the right for Jews to decide whether Jews shall live or die. "It is not a question of how much it will cost tonight, but rather a question of how you will feel in retrospect when your children and grandchildren ask: 'What did you do?'" he concluded.

I. Hershman, Golders Green chairman, made the appeal, which resulted in £2,500 being raised. P. Haltrecht was in the chair, and a vote of thanks to the speaker was proposed by Rabbi E. Newman, while N. Bloom thanked the chairman.

YOUNGER COMMISSION SCORES QUICK SUCCESS

Formed only last July, the Junior Mayfair Group, one of the Younger J.N.F. Commissions, has, in the short space of four months, exceeded its first target of £2,500.

This has been achieved by means of a house party, participation in the "Rats Revel" and the gala performance of "Spartacus" and, finally, the Group's own dinner and ball. This latter, held on the 60th anniversary of the Jewish National Fund, resulted in over £1,900 being raised, of which £1,000 came from the brochure, organised by Peter Horwitz, joint chairman with Michael Davey.

Other officers are as follows: vice-chairman, D. Ronson; functions chairman, E. Kerner; treasurer, A. Bolsom; asst. treasurer, Miss A. Green; registrar, A. Chinn; cultural officer, A. Diamond; executive, B. Howitt, B. Jay; jt. hon. secretaries, Miss S. Howitt, Miss M. Leigh.

J P A - J N F N E W S

THE BLUE & WHITE FORMULA SPELLS TRIUMPH AND PLANTS AN EDITH WOLFSON FOREST IN ISRAEL

Six hundred and fifty highly-satisfied guests at the Blue and White Ball on Saturday evening would have been wise to have stored up some of their strength at 2 a.m. The reason? It was to carry home a brochure so loaded with advertisements and interesting feature articles, that it weighed one and a half pounds.

Tony Shaerf's committee had scored a triumph. There was, first of all, the highly-original décor and table layout at the Dorchester which transformed this famous Park Lane venue into a map of Israel. You may have been seated at Biranit or Beersheba, or in fact 60 other localities that rang with history and brought a hundred J.N.F. projects to life.

There was a Gallic touch, because one of the world's largest air-lines, Air France, had been wise enough to tie in a massive promotion with the Blue and White Ball. There was a birthday cake for Israel, its 13 glittering candles celebrating Israel's Barmitzvah, to be cut by Ruth Shaerf, proud mother of the chairman.

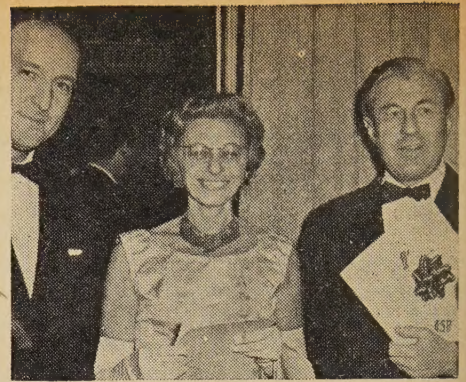
50,000 trees: We were treated to an off-the-cuff auction by Rosser Chinn, who had shaken off a bout of influenza just in time to make the announcement of a forest for Mrs. Isaac Wolfson of 50,000 trees in the Barmitzvah Forest as the J.N.F.'s own recognition of her leadership of women Zionist workers and, particularly, of the J.N.F. Functions department. The auction was a repeat of last year's 'golden' orange performance,

through the generosity of the Citrus Marketing Board, and brought in nearly £2,000 as an extra to the Blue and White Ball's proceeds. For good fortune had attended the evening's arrangements, and there had been a momentary gap in Isaac Wolfson's customary round-the-world schedule to enable him to be at the Dorchester with his wife and make a contribution in the Wolfson tradition.

Phil Magonet brought along famed actor Sydney Tafler to introduce a sparkling cabaret. And in between all this there was the most enticing tombola this reporter had ever seen after long and blasé years of experience in Park Lane.

We still had time to give credit where it was due. This time it went to Bernard Maisel, Blue and White chairman for the previous five years, and his wife. The intention was to present them with a Golden Book certificate, but Mr. Maisel's committee colleagues had subscribed so generously that there were funds left over also for an avenue of 60 trees in the Barmitzvah Forest in the name of Mrs. Maisel, and a silver cigarette box.

To crown the months of preparation, the diligence of the committee, the patience of the advertising chairman signing hundreds of letters, the vast quantity of midnight oil consumed in R. J. Friedmann's office at Southampton Row, was the total sum realised: £22,000 for Biranit (the region, not the table) and the best-ever contribution by any J.N.F. committee through any single event in this country.



The Minister of Israel and Mrs. Miron pictured at the reception with (left) El Al head M. Turel.



Cllr. H. Stern buys his tombola ticket from Mrs. F. King, while Mr. and Mrs. S. Zilesnik, Mrs. K. Reitsis, look on.



Mr. and Mrs. Leo Gersten find it busy at the tombola stand.



Mr. and Mrs. I.N. Ezro.



Hosts present and past: Mr. and Mrs. Tony Shaerf, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Maisel.

J P A - J N F NEWS

EAST LONDON
GALA

East London J.N.F. supporters sponsored a performance of "The Spare Bridegroom" at the Yiddish theatre, Grand Palais, last week. By so doing, they were able to subscribe a sum of £300 to the Fund.

The committee used the two intervals at the theatre to good purpose: Ram Haviv addressed the gathering in the first, and vice-president J. Weisz conducted an auction in the second.

Max Dove is our chairman in East London, and other officers are as follows: president, Rev. J. K. Goldbloom; vice-chairmen, R. Cooper, H. Singer; treasurers, M. Zaydner, H. Oberman; Box chairman, I. Cohen; hon. secretary, Rev. S. Commissar; committee, M. Coleman, A. Marks, M. Rich, Mrs. H. Singer.

"SMALL GIFT TO A DEAR LAND"

Among those who have responded to the invitation to plant trees in the Barmitzvah Forest in Israel is a non-Jewish lady from Esher, Surrey.

She is Miss Lesley B. Howell, and in a letter to the president of the project she writes: "I would love to give 13 trees this year, but I am non-Jewish and you may wish the trees to be given only by your own people. For many years I have deeply loved the Jewish people, and all things Jewish."

Of course, the tribute is open to subscription by all well-wishers of Israel, of whatever faith or race.

J.N.F. WORKER'S DIAMOND
WEDDING

When J.N.F. boxes were first issued in Great Britain, one of the first volunteer collectors was Morris Abrahams of Manchester, and for over 50 years Mr. Abrahams has continued his Blue Box work. His own box yields £100 annually. Golden Book certificates at the wedding of his children and grandchildren, and tree inscriptions on other occasions, have marked simchot in his family.

Now Mr. and Mrs. Abrahams are celebrating their diamond wedding, to the accompaniment of congratulations from all their friends in the J.N.F.

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

N. LONDON: The employees of Dereta Ltd., c/o Mr. Berkoff, 25 Firs Avenue, N.10, £13.10.10. Mrs. Larznitsky, 1b Fountayne Road, N.16, £4.2.0. Mr. Halpern, 116 Torrington Park, N.12, £3.1.7. Dr. and Mrs. M. Frohlich, 60, Lullington Garth, N.12, £2.17.0. Mr. Grayeff, 42 Friern Park, N.12, £2.1.3. Mr. Lederman, 28 Osbaldeston Road, N.16, £2.0.0.

E. LONDON: Mr. A. Conn, 1 Oley Place, E.1, £4.1.5. Mr. V. Weiner, 11 Wellington Road, E.10, £2.4.0.

S.W. LONDON: Mr. M. Stern, 6 Braefoot Court, Putney Hill, S.W.15, £2.7.3.

W. LONDON: Mr. A. Tack, 25 Baronsmede, Ealing, W.5, £3.3.0. Miss Hull, 15 Watchfield Court, Sutton Court Road, W.4, £3.0.0.

N.W. LONDON: Mr. L. Ullman, 132 Bridge Lane, N.W.11, £8.10.0. Mr. and Mrs. M. Abram, 9 Eastside Road, N.W.11, £8.0.0. Dr. J. Morris, 3 Briardale Gardens, N.W.3, £6.0.10. Mrs. L. Lesser, 5 Allingham Court, Haverstock Hill, N.W.3, £6.0.0. Mrs. E. Cohen, 48 Hillfield Court, Belsize Avenue, N.W.3, £5.5.0. Mr. G. R. Whyte, 8 St. Johns Court, Finchley Road, N.W.3, £3.11.6. Mr. Lunn, 73 Eton Avenue, N.W.3, £3.3.0. Mrs. Peskin, 32 Eton Court, Eton Avenue, N.W.3, £3.3.0. Mrs. Aarons, 45 Tenterden Gardens, N.W.4, £2.12.0. Mr. D. Yaskiel, 10 Dunrobin Court, Finchley Road, N.W.3, £2.7.0. Mrs. Deco, 16 Roscroft Avenue, N.W.3, £2.2.0. Mr. Sheinman, 5 Moreland Close, N.W.11, £2.2.0. Mr. L. Uffland, Runmore, 16 Greenaway Gardens, N.W.3, £2.0.10. Mr. and Mrs. D. Nelson, 81 West Heath Road, N.W.3, £2.0.0. Mrs. Silverstone, 2 Forres Gardens, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mrs. C. Sternberg, 26 Park Way, N.W.11, £2.0.0.

ILFORD: Mr. V. Fox, 3 Mansfield Road, £3.0.6. Mr. S. Garfinkle, 101 Coventry Road, £2.17.4. Mr. I. Roden, 6 De Vere Gardens, £2.12.0. Mr. Glass, 1 Argyle Road, £2.11.3. Mrs. Nieberg, 72 Vaughan Gardens, £2.11.2. Mr. Jager, 145 Northbrook Road, £2.6.0. Mr. Steinhert, 70 Ingleby Road, £2.2.3. Mr. I. Dloogatz, 50 Empress Avenue, £2.1.6. Mr. H. Goldner, 25 Clarendon Gardens, £2.0.0.

KINGSTON: Dr. E. Hirsch, 69 Brae Court, £2.17.0. **GLASGOW:** Mr. M. Glasser, J.P., 29 Camphill Avenue, S.2, £2.12.0. Mr. W. Hayes, Glamis Avenue, Newton Mearns, £2.12.0. Mr. F. Jacobs, Holyrood Leigh Road, Newton Mearns, £2.12.0. Mr. L. I. Livingstone, 6 Melford Avenue, Giffnock, £2.2.0.

HULL: All at 4 Belgrave Drive, £6.10.0. Mr. J. Sugarman, 23 Hall Road, £3.0.0. Mr. E. Rock, 3 Pickering Road, £2.12.0. Dr. C. Rosen, 264 Beverley Road, Anlaby, £2.10.0. Mr. M. Rosen, 19 Westcott House, Holderness Road, £2.5.0. The late Mrs. S. Levy, 249 Boulevard, £2.4.6.

LEEDS: Rabbi Z. Hodes, 62 Mexborough Street, 7, £7.0.0. Messrs. C. and L. Davies, 331 Chapeltown Road, 7, £5.4.0. Mr. J. S. Wynne, 23 Elmets Grove, 8, £5.4.0. Mr. and Mrs. M. Symonds, 173 Street Lane, 8, £4.16.6. Mrs. C. Brown, 7 Allerton Avenue, 17, £4.14.9. Mrs. S. Cohen, 35 Nunrovd Road, 17, £4.10.0. Misses C. E. and B. Gilbert, 105 Stainburn Crescent, 17, £4.2.0. Mr. and Mrs. A. Rose, 32 Moorland Drive, 17, £4.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. J. Dewidels, 6 Sandringham Gardens, 17, £3.7.0. Mr. and Mrs. A. Flowers, 488 Street Lane, 17, £3.6.0. Mr. R. Sedler, 5 Littleway, 17, £3.3.0. Mr. Waterman, 49 New Brigatte, 1, £3.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. Grimette, 78 West Park Grove, 8, £2.15.6. Mr. and Mrs. A. Wattsmann, 49 Carr Manor Grove, 17, £2.15.6. Ald. J. S. Walsh, 10 The Green, 17, £2.12.6. Mr. and Mrs. L. Wootliffe, 5 Southlands Avenue, 17, £2.10.6. Mr. I. Shiffer, Newlands House, Wiston, Nr. Selby, £2.10.0. Mrs. R. Cole, 81 Otley Road, 6, £2.4.10. Miss D. Levy, 118 Spencer Place, 7, £2.3.9. Mr. and Mrs. I. Solk, 28 Moor Allerton Drive, 17, £2.3.0. Messrs. Elkan Goldman and Son, Roseville Road, 8, £2.2.0. Mr. H. Rose, 32 Moorland Drive, 17, £2.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. Lieberman, 20 Allerton Rise, 17, £2.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. S. Solk, 12 Wigton Grove, 17, £2.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. L. Yewdall, 3 Kingswood Drive, 8, £2.0.0.

All at £2.12.0: Mr. P. Abrahams, High Winds, Harrogate Road, 17, Mr. E. Addleman, 2 Broomhill Crescent, 17, Mr. L. Abrahamson, 147 Gledhow Valley Road, 17, Mrs. A. Adler, 38 Sandhill Oval, 17, Mr. L. Altman, 4 Park Square, 1, Mr. E. Alper, 52 Carr Manor View, 17, Mr. B. Baker, 61 Alwoodley Lane, 17, Mr. L. Brown, 434 Stonegate Road, 17, Mrs. J. Bressloff, 446 Street Lane, 17, Mrs. J. Brown, 3 Arlingdon Road, 8, Mr. H. Brown, 24 Benccliffe Drive, 17, Mr. G. Bernstein, 17 Whinbrooke Grove, 17, Mr. J. Biron, 32 Broomhill Drive, 17, Mr. M. Brown, 307 Alwoodley Lane, 17, Mr. I. Buntman, 356 Alwoodley Lane, 17, Mr. W. Carvis, 9 Lidgett Park Road, 8, Mr. J. Coplin, 50 Kingswood Gardens, 8, Mr. J. Castle, 16 Sandhill Drive, 17, Mr. L. Cohen, 58 Oakwell Oval, 8, Dr. B. Crystal, 7 Moorland Drive, 17, Mr. J. Cohen, 450 Street Lane, 17, Mr. L. Cohen, 7 Halcyon Hill, 17, Mr. I. Chechick, 172 Street Lane, 8, Dr. C. Crystal, 8 West Park Crescent, 8, Mr. L. Carr, 33 Sandhill Oval, 17, Mr. B. Dobkin, 476 Street Lane, 17, Mr. W. Dersch, 4 Moorland Ings, 17, Mr. D. Drimer, 9 Wynccliffe

Gardens, 17, Mr. L. Ellis, 12 Allerton Avenue, 17, Mr. D. D. Fenton, 162 Dewsbury Road, 11, Mr. M. Freeman, 1 Bay Horse Yard, 1, Mr. S. Fingret, 72 Sandhill Oval, 17, Mr. I. S. Fischhoff, 7 Sandhill Grove, 17, Mr. G. I. Friedman, 40 Kings Mount, 17, Mr. M. Gould, 49 Gledhow Lane, 8, Mr. D. Glynn, 34 Moorland Drive, 17, Mr. J. Goldstone, 6 Westcombe Avenue, 8, Mr. S. Goldman, 14 Sandhill Oval, 17, Mrs. H. Grant, 20 Dodgson Avenue, 7, Mr. M. Gordon, 281 Harrogate Road, 17, Mr. E. Hurwitz, 5 Benccliffe Grove, 17, Mr. Hyman, 12 Benccliffe Mount, 17, Dr. G. I. Irving, 366 Alwoodley Lane, 17, Mr. M. Jackson, 110 Roundhay Road, 8, Mr. A. Kremer, 79 Albion Street, 1, Mr. R. Lyons, O.C., 6 Sandhill Oval, 17, Mr. H. Leigh, 170 Alwoodley Lane, 17, Mrs. A. Labovitch, 23 Wetherby Road, 8, Mr. Z. Lewis, 19 Lakeland Crescent, 17, Mr. A. Lewis, 9 The Fairway, 17, Mr. A. Levy, 40 King George Avenue, 7, Mr. G. Levine, 14 Oakwell Oval, 8, Mr. J. Levine, 20 Oakwell Oval, 8, Mr. D. Levine, 1 Primley Park Mount, 17, Mr. J. Myers, 109 Alwoodley Lane, 17, Mr. A. Mitchell, 14 West Park Road, 8, Mr. M. Manton, 56 Kedleston Road, 8, Dr. H. Michaelson, 111 Alwoodley Lane, 17, Mr. A. Malinow, 10A Springfield Mount, 2, Mr. S. Mencher, 71 Fitzroy Drive, 8, Mr. S. Morris, 4 Limetree Avenue, 17, Mrs. S. Markman, 438 Street Lane, 17, Mr. M. Myers, 347 Harrogate Road, 17, Mr. P. P. Montrose, 53 Primley Park Avenue, 17, Mr. M. Myers, 18 Sandhill Oval, 17, Mr. D. Newton, 9 North Park Road, 8, Mr. J. Niman, 18 Dominion Avenue, 7, Mr. T. Nabarro, 36 Sandhill Crescent, 17, Dr. M. S. Novis, 437 Street Lane, 17, Mrs. L. Nathan, 4 Allerton Grove, 17, Mr. J. H. Overton, 372 Alwoodley Lane, 17, Mr. B. Reiss, 235 Harrogate Road, 17, Mr. E. Rakusen, 17 Sand Moor Avenue, 17, Mr. L. Reiss, 12 Sandhill Drive, 17, Mr. S. Richmond, 445 Street Lane, 17, Mr. A. Rivlin, 8 Lakeland Crescent, 17, Mr. S. Simon, 31 Sand Moor Drive, 17, Mr. C. Simon, 576 Harrogate Road, 17, Mr. D. Simon, Glencroates, Sand Moor Drive, 17, Mr. H. Segal, 43 Albion Street, 1, Mr. D. Sellman, 8 York Place, 9, Mr. L. Segelman, 15 Benccliffe Avenue, 17, Mrs. E. Simon, 360 Harrogate Road, 17, Mr. B. Salinsky, 250 Lidgett Lane, 17, Mr. B. Silver, 30 Shadwell Walk, 17, Mr. and Mrs. R. Silver, 2 Primley Park Road, 17, Mr. S. Segelman, 94 Allerton Grange Rise, 17, Mr. J. Segal, 232B Roundhay Road, 8, Mr. P. Silverman, White House, Norfolk View, 7, Mrs. A. Silverman, 5 Brunswick Place, 2, Mr. B. Taylor, 55 Alwoodley Lane, 17, Mr. I. Williams, 445 Street Lane, 17, Mr. S. Woolman, 752 King Lane, 17, Mr. D. Whyman, Four Winds, Wetherby Road, 17, Mr. B. Wootliffe, 58 Hutton Road, 8, Mr. W. Witas, 75 Kedleston Road, 8, Mr. E. Waldenberg, 23 Sandhill Crescent, 17, Mr. P. Ziff, 5 Sand Moor Avenue, 17.

WEST HARTLEPOOL: Mr. M. Bloom, Parkmead, Elwick Road, £5.15.0. Mr. I. Bloom, 73 Hutton Avenue, £5.0.0. Mr. J. Levinson, 32 The Grove, £4.7.6. Mrs. I. Rosen, 196 Park Road, £3.13.6. Mr. A. N. Levinson, Harworth House, Elwick Road, £2.10.0. Mr. S. Levinson, 15 The Oval, £2.2.0.

CRAZY GANG SHOW

Mrs. Lucy Kaye writes:

"Your readers will be glad to hear that the gala performance of the Jewish National Fund in association with Jewish Child's Day of the Crazy Gang's production of 'Young in Heart' proved a happy and beneficial occasion for both organisations. The brochure was particularly attractive and, needless to say, Bud Flanagan and his team set the tone to which we all warmly responded.

"Among those who deserve our thanks for making this event the success it became are S. J. Birn and Mrs. Basil Jacobs, the chairmen; G. G. Bunzl and Mrs. Jack Steinberg, the treasurers; Miss B. C. Mond and Mrs. Eric Osband, of the brochure committee; and these vice-chairmen: N. Ezro, Mrs. H. Ross, Mrs. Geoffrey Silver and H. L. Wicksman. I am glad also to acknowledge the co-operation of Miss Joan Stiebel and Miss Nancy Hurstbourne."

Expert Opinion!

From the Journal of the Royal
Central Asian Society

“ Let it be admitted that the authors have told an exciting story. Nor would one question some, at any rate, of their findings—e.g. the debt owed by the Israelis to Mr. Ben-Gurion and to the spirit of the Haganah, the role played by King Abdulla and its effects on the Egyptians. ”

“ ...the Kimches have given their readers much to think about and no one interested in the Middle East should fail to read their book. ”

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